The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 11, NO. 263. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connectin at Aden with	Tons.
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
28th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	....	....
5th Dec. ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	.... ..	....
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	....
1915.				
2nd January	Salsette	6000	Malwa ..	11000
9th ,,	India	8000	.. ..	....
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea ..	11000
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	.... ..	....
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja ..	12500

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent.
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5143	20th Oct.	5th Nov.
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3809	1st Nov.	13th Nov.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	15th Nov.	17th Nov.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno	6265	14th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AN HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of London A&C	8896	7th Nov.	...

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March	....
City of Paris A&C	9230	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	20th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo A&C	..	21st ,,	....
City of Lucknow A&C	6084	....	27th April
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall' carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles	1st class Returns	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON.) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, these and four berthed cabins dation in two, three and four berthed cabins

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umzumbi," 5,000 22nd Nov. 1914.
Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W & A GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVED FUND	,,	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Los Angeles		(Cal U.S.A.)
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

DUMRA, 1,695, Thurs., 5th November, 9 a.m., ‡C. M.

LHASA, 2,134, Fri. 6th November *Direct

LINGA, 2,184, Mon., 9th Nov. 11 a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvi.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th November, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Hanjam, Linga and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

4th November, 1914.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY & POONA.
Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.
Prices Moderate,
F. CORNAGLIA,
Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.
Telegrams "Cornaglia": Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£3,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realisin Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 161

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui Esq., Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Bombay OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Ton. nage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	13th Nov. 1914
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Ton. nage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	..	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. P. Osborne R. D. K. N. K.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	..	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

From, D. NAPIER & SON, Ltd.
Manufactures, of Napiers Motors

To Messrs. MARCKS & Co.,
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

We have pleasure in sending herewith a pamphlet reproducing the Royal Automobile Club Certificate issued in connection with an exceedingly severe trial carried out over country practically identical to Colonial conditions on a 20 H.P. four cylinder "NAPIER" Standard Extra Strong Colonial chassis, fitted with Torpedo body, Glass Wind Screen, Cape Cart Hood, Lamps &c.

The trials covered a total distance of 900 miles over Heather covered common land in the County of Surrey, used by the British Army for Manœuvres, consequently severe pitfalls awaited the car on all sides viz hidden trenches as used by the Infantry and Artillery etc. The route taken during the four days trials, was devoid of any road or semblance thereto, not even tracks existed, long stretches of sand were encountered, 14 inches deep and likewise peaty bogs, with mud equally as deep.

The Colonial "NAPIER" did its work excellently in spite of these difficulties and successfully negotiated this difficult country each day, including accents and descents having exceptionally severe gradients which necessitated the car being driven on first speed for some distance. Taking this into consideration, and the arduous nature of the work, it is surprising that the petrol consumption works out at 14·34 per gallon, and the average speed on the journey (running time only) 15·1 miles per hour.

To and from this testing ground, the river "Wey" was each day forded, the maximum depth being 30 inches.

After this severe test was completed, in order to prove its capabilites with standard ratio of gear, the Car, without any change being effected to chassis or body was driven to the Brooklands Racing Track, where it was timed over the Flying half-mile, the speed obtained being 50·52 miles per hour.

The opinions expressed by the Members of the Press who accompanied the car, will be of interest to you as being interested in the sale of Napier Cars and will be a conclusive proof that the Extra Strong Colonial "Napier" is constructed to withstand the roughest treatment that it is likely a car will be subjected to in your country, and by reading the enclosed "Appreciations" received from owners of this World famous Car, will be a further proof of the satisfaction they give.

If you will advise us the quantity of both the R. A. C. Test and Appreciation Booklets you would wish to have for circulation in your district, we shall have pleasure in forwarding same at our earliest convenience upon receipt of your reply.

Assuring you always of our best attention.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully.
D. NAPIER & SON, LIMITED.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
Sole Agents:—Napier Cars.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA.
LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised and Issued ...	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,56,600
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,700
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patalia, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 882

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCUS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2460

WANTED.

MANICURE—Experienced English lady manicurist desires clients, terms moderate Apply to Box. No. 550, Advt. Dept 'Bombay Chronicle." 3039

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

WANTED FURNISHED FLAT or part flat or two rooms, in good locality, Fort, suitable for English married couple. Apply to Box No. 985 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4316

WANTED a EUROPEAN SISTER, salary Rs. 70 p.m., with free Board, Quarters, washing and uniform. General and Maternity Training Essential. For further particulars apply CIVIL SURGEON, Belgaum. 3037

WANTED experienced and influential SALESMAN for all sundry articles. One knowing correspondence need apply with copies of testimonials, and stating salary expected to Box No. 980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4300

WANTED—Applications for the POST of Custom Vahivatdar in a Native State. Salary 75 plus (15 carriage allowance). Only those having experience of customs work need apply with testimonials to Box No. 982 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4306

CHRIST CHURCH GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, JUBBULPUR.—The post of MUSIC MISTRESS and ORGANIST of Christ Church will be vacant in January next; emoluments about Rs. 130 per mensem and furnished apartments. Applications with testimonials to be sent to THE CHAPLAIN OF JUBBULPUR. 3035

WANTED—A Market Superintendent for Khargpur. Previous experience essential, only men of energy and organising abilities need apply Pay Rs. 200—10—250.—For further particulars apply—

PRESIDENT,
Market Sub Committee,
Khargpur. 3039

APPLICATIONS are invited by the industries and Commerce Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference for the post of Tile Expert. The pay will depend on qualifications and the engagement will be from year to year terminable at 3 months' notice on either side. Apply stating terms with testimonials, to the SECRETARY, Industries and Commerce, "RINGWOOD" High Ground, Bangalore. 3030

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAY.—WANTED Applications for appointments of BALANCE SHEET CHECKERS & TRAFFIC BOOK COMPILERS. Pay varying from Rs. 30 to 45. Applicants must state qualifications, present pay, service, age, etc.,

B. LAWRENCE,
Manager, Gwalior Light Railway. 3036

WANTED a EUROPEAN STORE KEEPER for the Public Works Stores Division, Madras. The pay of the post will be Rs. 200—10—250 per mensem, the increment being biennial, for approved service, with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

The appointment is a permanent non-pensionable one.

2. The Selected candidates will be granted the benefit of a Provident Fund, and will have to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000.

3. Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1914, stating qualifications and age, and enclosing copies of testimonials.

J. M. LACEY,
Supg. Engineer, V Circle.

Office of the Supg. Engr.,
V Circle, Chepauk.
Madras, 24th October, 1914. 3029

WANTED.

WANTED SITUATION as housekeeper by widow, European, middle aged, hard working and experienced. Good references. Apply Box No. 551 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

ADVERTISER of long general business experience in India and Burma desires to join any profitable concern as an active partner. Can invest upto Rs. 20,000 tiations strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 979, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4283

WANTED.—Chronic Sufferers who have tried all cures in vain to consult me. Treatment and medicines free to poor patients during October and November months.

DR. H. HOLST,
309, Hornby Road, (opp. Petit Library),
Hours 11-3; week days only. 4241

WANTED a Personal Secretary by an Indian gentlemen. Pay Rs. 175 per month and all found. The applicant should necessarily be of a high family and of good social standing. Besides English he should have a sound knowledge of French. He should know riding. He should be very smart and should be of a very lively temperament. Apply to Box No. 983 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle," 4311

FOR SALE.

WALNUTS 9 lbs nett, Rs. 3, V. P Parcel Post, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab, Telegrams, "Banon-Kulu." 4143

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr PRESS. COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE.—Ten 22 B. S. A. miniature RIFLES, chambered to take Long Rifle Cartridge.

Price Rs. 20 each.

Also 4,400 rounds miniature ammunition. Price annas eleven per hundred.

Apply QUARTER MASTER, 81st Pioneers, Belgaum. 3008

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay. 4297

BILLIARD TABLE, Accessories, etc. Price Rs. 800.

1 Billiard Table.
28 Balls, Pool, Pyramids, etc.
1 Short Butt and Rest.
11 Cues, 5 Cases.
1 Short Butt and Rest.
1 Long Butt and Rest.
2 Spiders.
2 Cue Racks.
1 Flat Iron.
1 Baulk Marker.
1 Half-circle.
1 Lamp Pendant, 5 Lamps.
6 Shades, 1 Globe.
2 Platforms and 2 Cane Seats.

MINERAL WATER FACTORY. List of articles for sale. Price Rs. 1,400 or offer.

Machine and Filler,
2 Sets Brass Scales and Weight.
Pestle and Mortar.
2 Measuring Glasses.
2 large and 1 small Water Tanks.
Water Tub.
Small Copper Water Vessels.
7 Bottle Racks.
Bottle Racks—draining.
2 Teakwood Screens.
Salters Spring Balance.
7 Five-gallon Casks.
Ladles, Filter, Bags and Bottle Brushes.
121 Boxes.
114 dozen Bottles.
Bullock and Bandy.

Intending Purchasers please apply to:—

OFFICER COMMANDING,
Depot, 7th Dragoon Guards,
3040 Trimulgherry.

TO BE LET

TO LET—TWO NICE LITTLE AIRY ROOMS and Kitchen. Rent Rs. 35. Apply X'L DAIRY, Convent Street, Apollo Bunder. 4312

TO BE LET—2ND FLOOR lately occupied by The Parsi Press on Frere Road Fort. Apply next door No. 105. 4284

TO BE LET.—Ground, first and second floor of a Bungalow situate on Warden Road as a whole or separately. Apply DAMODAR RAMJEE, 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 4301

TO LET.—LONAVLA, "BAROMETER VIEW," 'A' and 'C' Bangalows furnished for season. Apply MRS. COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khatwadi. 4305

TO BE LET well lighted, airy and commodious Bungalow, "JER VILLA," Wodehouse Road, Fort. Apply Mr. N. PEEROZSHAW, SOLICITOR, 48, Medows Street, Fort. 4274

TO BE LET

TO LET a ROOM (Hornby Road) suitable as sample room or for storage of furniture, terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 984 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4315

TO LET HALF a FLAT consisting of 2 large furnished bed-rooms with lavatory attached. Use of veranda. Electric Light & Fans, Separate kitchen. Furnished Rs. 175, Unfurnished Rs. 125. Apply to Box No. 976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4275

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of MOOLJI SUNDERJI late of Porebunder Bania Hindu Inhabitant a merchant. .....Deceased.

(1) RAO BAHADUR KESHAVJI NATHU SAILOR of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant residing at Chinch Bunder Mandvi outside the Fort and 2 JETHABHAI RUPJI also of Bombay Dasha Shrimali Hindu Inhabitant residing at Frere Road, within the Fort, the Executors appointed in the last will and testament of the deceased abovenamed according to the tenor thereof .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty third day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 26th day of October 1914.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR AND CHHOTUBHAI,
4318 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KASHINATH DEOJI RAUT late of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant a mechanic and fitter in the French Motor Car Company. ... Deceased.

KASHIBAI widow of the said KASHINATH DEOJI RAUT of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bhandarwada, Mahim Bazar Road, outside the Fort, unemployed for the use and benefit of his minor sons Moreshwar, Anandrao and Krishna limited to the period of their minority until one of them attains majority. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 26th day of October, 1914.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR AND CHHOTUBHAI,
4319 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. AUGUSTINE MISQUITTA, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client Mr. DINSHAJI JAMASJI MISTRY, the under-mentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest therein and thereto either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without having regard to any such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Toka Fazendari land or garden ground situate at Worli Pakadi Nowpada, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 3246 and admeasuring two thousand three hundred and fifty-seven square yards be the same little more or less and bounded on the East by the Worli Pakadi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mangaldas Nathubhoy, on or towards the North by the property of Moroba Bhimji and on or towards the South by the Government ground.

Bombay, dated this 3rd day of November, 1914.

KHUNDERAO, LAUD & MEHTA,
4317 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KIRIN MARU" having arrived on the 2nd instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 898 OF 1912.

Messrs. LAKHMICHAND KANAIYALAL, a firm doing business as merchants, shroffs, and adatias at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDOOL HOOSEIN MAHOMEDBHAI of Bombay, Doran Mahomedan inhabitant residing at Khanal Bazar Mandvi outside the Fort .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 4th day of April, 1913, it was ordered inter alia that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 9,310-11-0, for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree. AND WHEREAS the said costs have been taxed at Rs. 1,224-15-0 AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 8th day of June, 1914, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendant Abdool Hoosein Mahomedbhai in the following immoveable properties subject to such rights as the Prothonotary of this Hon'ble Court may have on them or any of them in this suit. AND WHEREAS by a consent Judge's Order dated 18th September, 1914, it was inter alia ordered that the Sheriff of Bombay should sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in all the several lots of the said immoveable properties separately or jointly as the Sheriff may deem proper and profitable and that the Sheriff should sell the said premises free and discharged from the claims of the plaintiffs and Messrs. Deokaran-das Ramcoover thereon.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold salt batty ground situate without the Fort of Bombay, near Worlee, in the registration sub-district of Bombay measuring 314 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 285, New No. 12295, New Survey No. 3/3154, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1066 and Street No. 90, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty ground now or formerly of Jadavji Ganooji on or towards the West and South by the Foras Road and on or towards the North by the batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 1062 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 251 and 285 and New No. 12196 New Survey No. 7/3106 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1671 and Street No. 670 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East and West by the batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji on or towards the North by the batty ground now or formerly of Wassudeo Nillaji and on or towards the South by batty ground now or formerly of Juggonnath Hiraji.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras free hold new Salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 595 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 231, 251 and 251 New No. 12196 and New Survey No. 2 and 3/3102 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1649 and 1650 and Street No. 648 and 649 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and West by the batty ground now or formerly of Moroba Narayenji and on or towards the North and South by the batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new Salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 493 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 285 New No. 12196 and New Survey No. 6/3102 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1653 and Street No. 652 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the batty ground now or formely of Moroba Narayenji and partly by the batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji on or towards the West by the batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 144 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 285 New No. 12196 and New Survey No. 2/3103 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1656 and Street No. 655 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East and North by the batty ground now or formerly of Moroba Narayenji on or towards the West by the batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji and on or towards the South by the batty ground now or formerly of Juggonnath Hiraji.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 261 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 285 New No. 12196 Old Survey No. 449 and New Survey No. 5/3103 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1659 and Street No. 658 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and West by the batty ground now or formerly of Moroba Narayenji on or towards the North by the batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji and on or towards the South by the batty ground now or formerly of Juggonnath Hiraji.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 456 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 285 New No. 12196 and New Survey No. 7 and 9/3103 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1661 and Street No. 660 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and West by the batty ground now or formerly of Moroba Narayenji on or towards the North by the batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji and on or towards the south by the batty ground now or formerly of Juggonnath Hiraji.

EIGHTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt batty ground also situate near Worlee in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 959 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No 285 New No. 12196 and New Survey No 3/3071 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1553 and Street No. 553 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the batty ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji on or towards the West by the batty ground now or formerly of Moroba Narayenji on or towards the North by the batty ground now or formerly of Bhasker Gangaji and on or towards

NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

(Continued.)

the South by the batty ground now or formerly of Dewji Poonsaraji.

NINTHLY:—All that 1/3 undivided part or share of and in the piece or parcel of Toka ground bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2/3102 also situate in Worlee in Mahim District in the Sub-District of Mandvi admeasuring 534 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1367 and Street No. 366 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the ground formerly of Wassudeo Jadavji and now of Vendor on or towards the West by the ground formerly of Shambhoo Narayenji and now of Vendor on or towards the North by the ground or passage of Vendor and on or towards the South by the ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji or Moroba Bhanji subject to the annual payment of Toka or rent in respect thereof amounting to annas 6 to Messrs. Vurjiwandas Narottumdas and Madhavdas Narottumdas their successors and assigns.

TENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Toka ground bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/3199 also situate near Worlee in the sub-registry of Mandvi admeasuring 6316 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1367 and Street No. 366 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the ground now or formerly of Wasudeo Koudaji partly by the ground now or formerly of Babul Hiraji on or towards the West partly by the ground now or formerly of Moroba Bahanji partly by the ground now or formerly of Hirachand Vishwanath and partly by the ground now or formerly of Raghoba Manoji on or towards the North partly by the ground now or formerly of Dadoji Hubai partly by the ground now or formerly of Jagannath Hiraji and partly by the ground now or formerly of Gopal Kairji and on or towards the South by the ground now or formerly of Moroba Bahanji or Gopal Kairji subject to the annual payment of Toka or rent in respect thereof amounting to Rs. 5 to Messrs. Vurjiwandas Narottumdas and Madhavdas Narottumdas their successors or assigns.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on Wednesday, the 9th day of DECEMBER, 1914, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (and following days, if necessary) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale dated the 8th day of June, 1914 put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant Abdool Hussein Mahomedbhai in the said lands and premises; the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable to the claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rs. 207, being the amount payable to Government on 9th October, 1914, in respect of Foras land comprised under Collector's New Nos. 12196-12194 for the year 1914-15.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant Abdul Hussein Mahomedbhai to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot or lots to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1914.

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL,
MODY AND RANCHHODAS,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs. 4306

NOTICE.

Notice under section 60 (b) of the District Municipal Act.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Municipal District of Bandra that the Municipality desire to impose the tax, defined in the rules appended in lieu of the tax known as the Wheel Tax defined in Rule 1 of the revised rules sanctioned by Government in their Resolution, No. 222, dated 14th January, 1897, General Department.

Any inhabitant of the Municipal District objecting to the proposed tax may within one month from the date of this notice send his objections in writing to the Municipality.

RULES	TAX. Rs.
(1) On every 4 wheeled carriage propelled by machinery and licensed to carry more than 15 persons	12
(2) On every 4 wheeled carriage propelled by machinery and licensed to carry more than 10 and not more than 15 persons	9
(3) On every 4 wheeled carriage propelled by machinery and licensed to carry more than 5 and not more than 10 persons	6
(4) On every four wheeled carriage drawn by horses, ponies, mules donkeys, buffaloes, or bullocks or by machinery when the tax is not otherwise prescribed in the rules	3

B. W. KISSAN,
President,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 30th Oct. 1914.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that MAJOR H. A. L. HEPPER having returned from leave on the 30th October, 1914, resumed charge of the Office of Agent, G. I. P. Railway on the same date.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Secretary.

Victoria Terminus,
31st October, 1914.

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE of one share bearing No. 1682, in the SVADESHI MILLS CO., LTD, standing in the name of CHUNDULAL VITHALDAS is LOST or MISLAID. Any person claiming any interest therein is requested to notify the same within 14 days at the registered office of the said Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., at Navsari Buildings, Fort, as application for a duplicate has been received.

NOTICES

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

CHRISTMAS, 1914.

HOLIDAY TICKETS.

REDUCED FARES.

I.—During the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays, the following concessions will be granted over the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to 1st and 2nd class passengers from 12th to 31st December, 1914, inclusive, both in local and through-booking:—

Between any two B. B. and C. I. Railway stations over 100 miles apart.—1st and 2nd class return tickets at single fares for the double journey.

Between any two B. B. and C. I. Railway stations less than 100 miles apart.—1st and 2nd class return tickets on payment of single fares as for 101 miles.

These Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of the 14th January, 1915.

II.—Passengers holding these Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below:—

(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad-gauge route to Delhi from Bombay and stations north of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad or via Ratlam and Ajmer on either the outward or return journey.

(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Bandikui who may desire to extend his journey beyond Delhi to stations on the East Indian North Western, or Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway etc., may return via Agra or Muttra Junction and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may return via Delhi, Agra or Muttra Junction.

(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any station south of Baroda, may travel via Ahmedabad or via Ratlam and Baroda, on either the outward or return journey, fares being charged via Ahmedabad in either case.

(d) The holder of a Return Ticket from Bombay to Muttra Junction, Delhi or Agra Fort, by the B. B. and C. I. Railway (Broad or Metre-gauge route) may return by the G. I. P. Railway via Itarsi or vice versa, the fares being charged by the Broad-gauge route over the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

III.—Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the return journey, provided they do not travel more than once over any length in the same direction.

IV.—Holders of concession tickets are not entitled to reserved accommodation.

V.—The concession is granted subject to the conditions that the Railway Company is held free from all risk and responsibility of all sorts for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or persons who may be travelling or to the luggage which may be conveyed under this concession.

VI.—Refunds will not be allowed on unused return halves of these tickets. The tickets are not transferable.

VII.—Children above 3 years and under 12 years will be charged half the concession rates. In each case, fractions of an anna will be charged as one anna.

VIII.—This concession will not be allowed in addition to or in conjunction with any other concession.

IX.—Special Tours during the Christmas Holidays at concession rates can be arranged on application to the Office of the undersigned.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 12 o'clock noon of the 20th November, 1914, for the construction of the following railways:—

1. Motipura Tankhala Railway. Length 27.15 miles and estimated cost Rs.7,14,260.
2. Samlaya Timba Extension. Length 33.24 miles and estimated cost Rs. 5,53,704.
3. Masor Road Jambusar Extension. Length 7.22 miles and estimated cost Rs. 54,253.
4. Wagrod Kakosi Extension. Length 10 miles and estimated cost Rs. 1,08,193.

Full particulars, plans and conditions etc., for the works can be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day.

Form of tender, conditions, specification and schedule of works can be obtained for each Railway on payment of Rs. 5 which will not be returned.

Engineer-in-Chief,
For Railways and Communications.
Baroda, 2nd November, 1914. 4313

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company Limited, will be held on Sunday, the 15th November at 5 p.m., (S.T.) at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall Dhobitalao, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account.
2. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
3. To appoint New Directors for the next three years.

By Order,
F. X. FURTADO.
Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1914.

NOTICE.

LOST—TOY YORKSHIRE TERRIER near Great Western Hotel, answers to name "Bunty" Reward to finder returning same to HUMPHERYS GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. 4320

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PAREL KALACHOWKI ROAD, ABDUL REHMAN STREET (WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY), PAREL ROAD, SEEVRI CROSS ROAD, (VADALA).

High Court Suit No. 496 of 1913.

Haji Abdoola Haji Mahomed ..... Plaintiff.

v/s

Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the said suit on the 19th day of March 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on the following days, times and places, the following valuable landed properties..

LOT NO. 1.

PAREL, KALA CHOWKI ROAD PROPERTY ON WEDNESDAY, the 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1914, AT 4 P.M., (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Vacant land of Foras tenure, situate, lying and being at Parel Kalachowki Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,680 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 168 New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511, 3 B/2511 and bounded on the East by the property of Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, on the West by Lot No. 2 on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company, and on the south by the property of Rachel Mill, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward Nos. 8390 and 8392 and Street No. 61 and 65 Kala Chowki Road.

Particulars of Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with six chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Kala Chowki Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3439 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No.. 168 New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511, 3B/2511 and bounded on the East by Lot No. 1 and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, and on the south by a passage and beyond it by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 7502, 7503, 8386, 8387, 8388 and 8389 and Street Nos. 101, 103, 53, 55, 57, 59..

Particulars of Lot No. 3:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with a chawl, standing thereon,—situate, lying and being at Parel Kala Chowki Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1039 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Old No. 168, New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511 and 3 B/2511 and bounded on the East by Lot No.. 2 on the west by Parel Road, on the north by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Mills, Co., and on the south by a passage and beyond by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani; which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E." Ward No. 7501 and Street, No. 99, Kala Chowki Road.

LOT NO. 4: ABDUL REHMAN STREET PROPERTY ON THURSDAY THE 12TH NOVEMBER 1914 AT 5 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at Abdool Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1440, New No. 7189, old Survey No. 1066 and New Survey No. 1972 and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by the property of Memon Moosa Haji Hassam and on the south by the property of Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B" Ward No. 21 and street No. 85.

LOT NO 5: PAREL ROAD PROPERTY, ON FRIDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1914, at 4-30 P.M., (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground together with five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the east side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,538 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of the Parsi orphanage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 1039 (1), 1039 (2), 1039 (3), 1039 (4), 1039 (5) and Street Nos. 143A. 175, 147—169, 71, 1771A, 73, 173A, 173B.

LOT NO. 6: BUNGALOW WITH ITS FURNITURE ETC. AND DYEING FACTORY ETC., AT SEEWRI CROSS ROAD (VADALA): ON SATURDAY THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1914, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Tocca tenure together with a chawl, a bungalow, a dyeing factory (with a boiler and tubs) and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Seevri Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 25904 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenueu under New Survey Nos. 4/2184 and 2/2182, 3—4/2185 and 8/2186, 12/2186, 14/2186, 1/2194 and 2/2183 1A—2/2189, 2/2185, 6A/2184, 5/2213, 6/2186, and 12186, 4/2213, 6/2213, 1/2185, 4/2186, 6/2183, 1/2179, 5—7/2186, 11/2185, 7/2187. A7/2187, 8/2185, and 11/2186, 3a/2213, 3b/2213, 4/2194, 8b/2184, 8a/2184, 3/2194, 2—12/2193, 13/2186, 3/2186, 13/2185, 5—10/2185, 3/2182, 7/2183 and 7/2184, 2/2194 and 5b/2214, 5a/2213, and 2 a/2194, 9/2186, 14/2185 and 2—10/-2186, 9/2185, 2—12/2188 and 6/2187, 2/2213 5/2187 and 1—13/2188, 7—15/2185, 7/2213, 5/2184 and bounded on the East by Seewri Cross Road, on the West by the Vacant land of Jassin Britto and others, on the North by the property of Haji Saleh Mahomed Habib and on the South by the property of Haji Joosub Haji Sooleman Tar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 2131-32 and 34, 44 and Street Nos. 827. 822A, 825-26 etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th November 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort
Telephone No. 1235

SALES TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) AND TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) THE 4TH 5TH INST. 2-30 p.m.

BONA FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MERCHANTS AND OTHER RETAIL PURCHASERS TO BUY THEIR STOCK FOR X'MAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY and TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 4th and 5th instant at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), at Hira building in Loharchawl near Crawford Market all the remaining stock-in-trade and furniture etc., of the shop of Nassarbhoy Hassam Toy merchant on account and at the risk of the first purchaser consisting of a very large assortment of Baba garries, folding cars, go-carts, Tricycles and horses, and baba motor cars of 2, 5, and 7 seats, figures, footballs and tubes, cricket sets, hockey sets, a large lot of games, butter churns, school bags, wall plush brackets, photo frames, braces, belts birds cages, leather suit cases, thermos bottles, hair and clothes brushes, a large variety of cutlery, asorted Japanese scents, fancy jewellery and workboxes, a lot of presentation platedware such as butter pots, dishes, trays, liquor sets, egg frames, inkstands, biscuit boxes, and other fancy Japanese goods, and all the furniture of the shop such as show cases, cupboards, benches, tables, chairs, electric lights, fans etc.

The above goods will all be sold off in small lots to suit all the purchasers.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE REAL GOLD AND DIAMOND LATEST DESIGN FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 7th November at, 2-30 p.m , (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53 Medows Street, Fort (first floor next to Messrs. Tarachand Pursram Jewellers) the real gold and diamond latest design fashioabnle jewellery such as pendants of various shapes, Rings simple as well as set Brooches of different patterns, earrings of assorted fashions Bracelets (spring and simple), Tie pins of new designs latest design necklaces, worker diamond watches, Ladies silver and gold worked bags, water chains, Muff chains, etc., etc., the property of a European artist disposing of his surplus stock.

The above will be on view from To-morrow.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 4th November 1914.

D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

THE BONA-FIDE SALE WHICH WAS ON THE 31ST OCTOBER IS POSTPONED UP TO 4TH NOVEMBER.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD MAHOGANY POLISHED RICH FURNITURE AND CROCKERY.

AT 2-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Messrs. D.LAL M. & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the rooms, in El. Circle, Fort, near Kemp & Co. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 4th November, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), teak and blackwood mahogany polished carved furniture and crockery. Furniture such as dining tables, arm and armless chairs, fancy velvet and tapestry lined drawing-room suites flower pot stands, chest of drawers in two pieces, bamboo chairs and teapoys, blackwood half tables, teak and blackwood round tables, marble top tables, phonograph with 40 bangles, oil painting pictures, book stands, easy chairs, fancy wall pegs, fancy vases, table lamps, jars etc., etc,

The above property is on view.

The property of Mr. F. B. Adams and others.

D'LAL M. & Co.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

Bombay, 4th November 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 5th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNET & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beach Manor," Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table, chairs, side boards, chesterfield sofas, fancy cabinets, vases, lamps, carpets, pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyras, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, Brussels carpets, lamps, wall clocks, blackwood open carved furniture, Singapore cane furniture, bent wood chairs, etc., etc. The property of E. Hoffmeister Esq., of Louis Drefus and Co., and others.

The property of another gentleman:—

One 12-14 H. P. 4-cylinder, 5-seated Argyll motor car; with all accessories, in good working order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, opposite the Gymkhana, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Willian M. Laidlaw, Esq., Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. H. F. A. Johnson Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Lamington, Road (Foras Road), Tardeo, opposite the Star Motor Works and near the Belasis Road Bridge, very valuable and handsome made to order teak and black wood plain and open carved French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, one solid mahogani English sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome English large mirror back side board, dumb waiters and crockery stands, table lamps, hall electric lamps, rich carpets, teapoys, bentwood chairs, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy mirror back cabinets, rich table ornaments, old china ware, large figures, Jost fan, one light house patten clock, iron safe on stand, cottage piano, marble top tables, jardiniers, Parian figures, Japanese vases, verandah benches, card tables, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, single and double almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, chival glasses, double meat safes etc., etc.

The property of another gentleman.

One nearly new 16-20 H. P. 4 cylinder. 4 seated, long Cassasee Corree car with body by Roth childe. Fills megneto and battery coil, in good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Second hand rubber tyred shigram, in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ARTS, CURIOS & OLD BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE AND CHINAWARE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Road, Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teak and old blackwood, plain and very old open corved household furniture made to order by John Roberts, Wimbridge Benjamin and others, rich glass and crockery by Osler's and other well-known English makers, best plated **ware by Elkington, dining table, rich dining arm chairs sideboards and dumbwaiters, one very valuable blackwood carved dumbwaiter with cupboard, rich carpets** and Durries, drawing room sofas, chairs **and easychairs rich tapestry curtains, brass** and copper flower pots and a variety of brass and copper curios, rich and old **China flower vases and flower pots, rare and old China jars and pots, water colours and oil paintings, writing tables office** chairs, screens, single and double bedsteads by Maples dressing chest of drawers, chival **glass and dressing and washhand tables by Roberts, single and double almyrahs electric** standard lamps, cane furniture matting, **meat safes, utensils, lamps, etc., etc. Also one large lot of rich selected garden palms,** rosetrees, bigonias alomondas, cannas, **ferns, etc., the property of A. L. Davies,** Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **To-Night!** Tel. No. 1271

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MASTERPIECES

THE THREE MUSKETEERS.

8,000 Feet—7 Parts—Complete.

A Series of Exceedingly Thrilling Incidents from the world-read Novel

BY ALEXANDER DUMAS.

N. B.—This Drama has been produced by the **Aquila Coy.** of Torino, famous for its feature films, and is **entirely different** from any other production of the same name, shown before in Bombay.

EMOTIONAL, GENTLE, TERRIBLE AND GAY.

It fascinates everyone, because each character is pulsating with intense life.

3 Shows of 1½ Hours each.

1st Show starts 7 p. m., 2nd Show 8-45 p. m., 3rd Show 10-30 p. m.

Saturday and Sunday—Prize Show—at 5-15 p. m.

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The management have much pleasure in announcing the exclusive hooking for one week only of the great Pat e Colour Film

THE

CURSE OF WAR.

The finest War Film ever exhibited by any cinema screen.

EXHIBITED AT OVER 200 THEATRES TO PACKED HOUSES

"THE" FILM OF TODAY

A

MASTERPIECE OF REALISM

THIS IS

GOING TO PACK OUR THEATRE THIS WEEK.

MAY WE SEE YOU?

We shall also show

THE

CORNER HOUSE BURGLARY.

BEING

No. I of the Gang of the Pointing Finger Series.

WE HAVE THE BEST FILMS

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.

Prize Shows:

Saturday & Sunday, 5 to 6-30

POPULAR PRICES

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OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-NIGHT.

Another Thrilling 4,000 ft. Drama

THE

"GREAT STROKE"

AND

The latest War Budget.

Mind, This is the Programme that will please you.

Prizes: Friday, Saturday and Sunday 5-15 to 6-45; and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

Telephone No. 1266

Thursday the 5th November

SPECIAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

Under the Patronage and presence of Their Excellencies The Governor and Lady Willingdon

IN AID OF THE WAR AND RELIEF FUND

Of the Hindustani Play

"BHOOL BHOOLAYA"

(Shakespear's Twelfth Night)

AT THE

"VICTORIA THEATRE" GRANT ROAD,

At 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 3rd November 1914, was 30.081 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer raeding given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time	High Water: Depth on Nil	Day of Month.	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time	Low Water: Depth on Nil
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	3	m 11 5	26 4	3	m 5 11	19 1
W.	4	m 11 55a	28 3		5 6a	15 9
Th.	5	m 11 33	26 3	4	m 5 43	19 2
					5 33a	15 8
F.	6	m 0 26	28 2	5	m 6 15	19 5
		0 2a	26 0		6 1a	15 10
S.	7	m 0 58	28 0	6	m 6 48	19 10
		0 33a	25 7		6 30a	16 2
Sun.	8	m 1 32	27 7	7	m 7 22	20 4
		1 7a	25 1		7 0a	16 7
M.	9	m 2 9	27 7	8	m 7 59	20 10
		1 45a	24 7		7 33a	17 3
		m 2 52	26 6	9	m 8 40	21 3
		2 33a	24 6		8 15a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
3 (Tuesday)	6h 40m.	6h. 5m.
4 (Wednesday)	6h 40m.	6h. 5m.
5 (Thursday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
6 (Friday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
7 (Saturday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
8 (Sunday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
9 (Monday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 3m.

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3d 5h 15.6m a.m. last quarter 1914 Nov. 11d 5h 6.8m a.m. New Moon 1914 Nov. 17d 9h 31.9m p.m. First quarter 1914 Nov. 24d 7h 8.7m p.m.

DARBAR AT DHULIA.

The annual district durbar in Dhulia was held on Saturday last at 5-30 p.m., when, Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, Collector of West Khandesh, presided. The Durbar was largely attended by Officials, Mewas Chieftains, Jahagirdars and representatives of all classes of Dhulia town and all Talukas of the District.

After welcoming the Durbaris Mr. Kadri explained the object of the Durbar and its advantages. After reviewing the much-needed reforms carried out last year and the satisfactory state of public health and prospect of a good harvest, he referred to the backwardness of the district in female education and the attention paid to the education of backward classes and arrangements made to open a Boarding house at Kukurmunda for the hill tribes.

Before concluding he wished complete success to the British arms and heartily prayed that His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor's soldiers, both British and Indian, who are so nobly and valiantly fighting may soon return home with flying flags and crowned with victory and glory.

After the conclusion of the speech it was translated into Marathi for the information of those who did not know English and the questions asked by the several Durbaris were answered. Then pansupari, attar and gulab were distributed and the proceedings were closed with three cheers for His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor and the British arms.

SAGRAMJI HIGH SCHOOL, GONDAL.

The annual prise distribution of the Sagramji High School, Gondal, was held in the Girasia College building on Saturday last, H. H. the Thakore Saheb presiding. The progress of the school, during the year, as testified by the headmaster in his report, was highly satisfactory, the percentage of passes being over 60 per cent. After the boys had gone through an interesting programme of songs and recitations in English, Gujerati and Sanskrit, His Highness the Thakore Saheb distributed the prizes. On behalf of His Highness, Mr. Patwari, the Dewan, then congratulated the teaching staff as well as the successful students on the success achieved by the school in both the examinations and the sports. After the distribution of *pan-gulab* and three hearty cheers for His Highness, the function came to a close.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The disturbance has passed across the Peninsula and entered the Arabian sea, near Karwar. Rain has fallen in all parts of the Madras Presidency and Mysore. Conditions are now more settled in the north.

The chief rainfall amounts are:—Diamond Island, one inch; Srinagar, a half; Mysore and Calicut, two; Pamban, one; Trichinopoly, three-quarters; Mercara, Kodaikanal, Cuddapah and Cocanada one and half; Nellore three; Waltair one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in south Peninsula and extension northwards along the west coast.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 3rd November, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperature is in excess except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind and west Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind; night temperature is generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess in Central India West and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are likhtly to moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay; night temperature is above normal at Ratnagiri.

The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay; night temperature is above normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the southern half of the division. Night temperature is above normal in the south Bombay Deccan and at most stations in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The shallow depression over the Carnatic has moved into the Arabian Sea and lies probably off Mangalore. It has given nearly general rain in north Malabar, the inland districts of south-east Madras and probably in Mysore. Local rain has fallen also in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras Coast. Weather is more settled in north-west India.

Fairly general rain is likely on the south Madras Coast and some showers in Malabar, Mysore and the inland districts of south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 3rd of November, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	81.7	64.6	69	..	0.00	..
Do. (3rd)	86.1	69.9	74	..	0.00	—0.03
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	76.5	61.5	32	..	0.04	—0.04
Multan	79.9	50.2	90	..	1.06	1.06
Rawalpindi	80.6	58.6	86	..	0.84	0.84
Lahore	88.7	59.9	88	..	0.00	..
Hissar	83.7	61.1	84	..	0.08	—0.02
Ambala	86.0	68.0	75	..	9.00	—0.01
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	92.3	67.7	67	..	0.00	—0.02
Agra	91.4	64.4	71	..	0.00	—0.06
Mainpur	94.7	66.2	51	..	0.00	—0.03
Jhansi	91.2	67.1	72	..	0.00	—0.10
Cawnpore	91.0	65.6	56	..	0.00	—0.04
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	82.7	70.2	69	..	0.07	0.07
Jacobad	87.0	75.8	73	0.01	0.01	0.00
Karachi	85.4	66.6	64	..	0.00	—0.01
Ajmer	93..	68.1	56	..	0.00	—0.01
Jaipore	95.2	70.6	43	..	..	..
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	94.6	68.0	61	..	..	..
Bhuj	88.7	79.0	70	..	..	..
Dwarka	94.2	72.8	54	..	..	..
Veraval	95.1	76.0	61	..	..	..
Rajkot	95.4	66.8	46	..	..	..
Bhavnagar Para	96.9	71.6	60	..	..	..
Surat	98.5	71.0	46	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	97.2	68.0	47	..	..	..
Desa	92.7	68.0	86	..	..	..
Neemuch	91.5	63.1	48	..	..	—0.01
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	88.8	62.9	69	..	..	—0.05
Jubbulpore	91.4	58.2	45	..	..	—0.01
Saugor	90.9	65.0	68	..	..	—0.03
Hoshangabad	94.0	65.1	54	..	..	—0.04
Khandwa	92.9	62.2	66	..	..	—0.04
Akola	91.8	67.7	53	..	..	—0.04
Amraoti	90.6	64.7	67	..	..	—0.11
Nagpur	88.3	66.8	78	..	..	—0.15
Chanda	86.2	64.4	71	..	..	—0.09
Raipur						
KONKAN—	92.9	75.4	64	..	..	—0.11
Bombay	91.3	75.1	41	..	..	—0.12
Ratnagiri	85.6	74.7	75	..	..	—0.32
Mormugao	89.9	72.4	69	..	..	—0.49
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	92.8	62.6	53	..	..	—0.04
Mal gaon	89.1	65.2	47	..	..	—0.11
Ahmednagar	90 4	58.1	57	..	..	—0.10
Poona	91.0	67.3	63	..	0.00	—0.24
Sholapur	89.8	71.1	77	..	0.00	—0.24
Bijapur	86.1	69.4	83	..	0.00	—0.39
Belgaum	89.8	68.5	47	..	0.00	—0.12
Aurangabad	88.6	70 8	73	..	0.00	—0.15
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.6	71.4	89	..	0.00	—0.35
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON—	87.9	73.6	95	0.97	0.97	0.39
Mangalore	80.8	73.5	86	1.89	1.89	1.06
Calicut	87.4	75.6	77	..	0.06	—1.19
Cochin	86.9	74.9	96	..	0.10	—1.41
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	87.2	73.1	87	0.50	0.50	—0.86
Masulipatam	84.8	70.1	80	0.01	0.01	—0.40
Bellary	79.8	72.8	80	1.30	1.92	1.42
Cuddapah	86.6	76.1	97	..	7.56	5.81
Madras	72.5	66.1	87	0.51	1.00	0.42
Bangalore	84.6	70.0	82	0.20	0.20	—0.12
Coimbator	90.3	72.9	88	0.86	0.86	—0.25
Trichinopoly	90.1	75.6	89	..	0	—2.20
Negapatam						

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 2nd November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.886	Inches.
Temperature of Air	84.3	degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.7	"
Dew Point	70.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.646	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	2.0	
Maximum temperature of Air	92.9	"
Minimum do. do.	77.4	"
General direction of find from midnight to midnight	ENE,SW,NNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	185	

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 2nd.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,500
Imports	nil.
Mid. American	..4.80unch.
Egyptian F. G. F.	..7.00unch.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

Reduction in price.

From 10 a.m. to-morrow the price of January-February American futures will be reduced to 4.25.

London, Nov. 2nd.

Calcutta Linseed ... . 45-4 ½

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 3rd November.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Parkages.	Rs.	From.	Importer.
81 bars silver	1,50,000	Hongkong	Chartered Bank.
1 parcel silver	24	London	Tulsidas Lukhmichand & Shamji Purjee
17 boxes rupees	1,02,000	Bushire	Hongkong Bank

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 10½ lakhs up, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

There is a moderate enquiry, for bank remittance, but bills are not making.

Quotations:—

	s.	d.
BANK'S SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	3 27/32
D D. mail	1	3½
T T. forward. Dec.-Jan. ..	1	3½
BANK'S BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4½
60 d/s Japan Nov. ..	147	

BULLION.

The Local Market for bar silver is steadier and ready bars have been sold at 72 cum duty. There is a moderate business doing.

Quotations.—

	Rs	a	p
Rughab bar gold	25	14	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) ..	72	0	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 31st October on 1st Nov. 1914.

		Ounce
G. I. P. Railway	48*	53 475
B. B. & C. I. Railway .	51	59 735

* Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

A private cable received this morning confirmed later on by Reuter states that from 10 a.m. to-day the fixed rate for liquidation of Jan. Feb. contracts in Liverpool has been reduced 25 points, and now stands at 4.25. The fixed rate for spot Mid-American in Liverpool yesterday was 4.80, and possibly this will also be reduced 25 points to-day.

The Local Market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 173 for good Broach, Rs. 117 for fully good Bengal and Rs. 145 for fine Khamgaon Akola. Early in the afternoon rates were Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher all round owing to some enquiry by Japan export houses. At Colaba the tone continued steady and there was some buying for Japan and covering in the bazaar. Rates close as under.*

For ready cotton the enquiry continues moderate and prices are steady.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 176	Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 168	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs 165	,,
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 159	,,
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 155	,,
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 151	,,
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 148	,,
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 137	,,
F. G. Khandeish	Rs.	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 124	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 123	Dec.
Fine Bengal	Rs. 121	Nov.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 119	Jan.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 6-12-0 R.T.

Linseed:—Tone easier.

We quote:—

Rapseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-14-0 B.T.

Ready Yellow Guzerat ..... Rs. 8-6-0 B.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 7-10-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 5-12-0 R.T.

Mowraseed:—Tone quiet.

Ready ..... Rs. 4-0-0

Tulseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J. ..... Rs. 38-0-0

White Khandeish Ready ..... Rs. 40-0-0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	3503	Bales.
Wheat	5,585	Qurs
Linseed	Nil.	,,
Rape Rai eto	536	,,
Jingellyseed	372	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	,,
Groundnuts	247	,,
Castorseed	1,517	,,
Rice	393	,,
Myrabolams	193	,,
Cottonseed	513	,,
Mowraseed	412	,,
Gram	4 668	,,
Jowar	85	,,
Maize	5	,,
Bajree	13	,,

A STUDENT HACKED TO PIECES.

ALLEGED INCOMPETENCY OF AJMER POLICE.

With reference to the report of the cold-blooded murder of a student named Ravindraprasad at Ajmer, appearing in our issue of 28th ultimo, another Ajmer correspondent writes to us giving additional details of the tragedy and complaining that no adequate protection to life and property is being afforded to the citizens of Ajmer by the police against the budmashi element which is on the increase in the city to an alarming extent. Our correspondent states that within the last twelve months several coldblooded murders have been committed, but not one of the perpetraors of these wicked deeds has yet been unearthed and brought to book by these guardians of life and property. The student Ravindra Prasad was brutally hacked to pieces in the compound of the Roman Catholic Church on Beawar Road by a Mohommedan ruffian with the aid of a Brahmin boy. Though the Khandwa and Ahmedabad passenger trains depart from Ajmer at about 10 p.m. i.e., an hour after the occurence of this tragic event, the police omitted to take the obvious precaution to send to the Railway station a few constables to prevent the escape of the culprits by any of these trains,

The friends and relations of the deceased, says our correspondent, are rendering to the police all possible assistance to bring the offenders to justice. They managed to secure a few letters written by the culprit from his hiding place to his friends. In one of these, to which he evidently expected a reply, he stated that he had gone to Cawnpore and put up there with a retired police sub-inspector living in a certain locality. They handed over these letters to the police. The police, however, again so bungled in the matter that the constable who was sent to Cawnpore had to return without being able to lay hands on the murderer. The proper course for the police to follow, would have been to proceed against the man who helped him or at least allowed him to make his escape from Cawnpore on a charge of harbouring and screening a murderer, but this does not appear to have been yet done.

A few days after the perpetration of the above murder another man is reported to have been murdered in Jones Ganj, but the perpetrators of this murder are also at large.

The only conclusion which can be arrived at under the circumstances related above, says our correspondent, is that the police force is either inefficient or apathetic and it behoves the local authorities to overhaul it so that the confidence of the people which has been much shaken by recent events may be restored and their fears allayed.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnick charged one Gangaram Bhima with attempting to murder Yessoo Ganu.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 14th ultimo an altercation took place between the accused and Yessoo on the Girgaum Road, when, it is alleged, the accused stabbed Yessoo in the stomach with a pen-knife, causing severe injuries. Yessoo was removed to hospital, where he was under treatment till Monday.

The hearing was adjourned.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 3rd.

Kirin Maru	Nakamo	Kobe Sept. 20
Japan	Paulsen	Gottenburg Sept. 22
Sutton Hall	Crawford	Manchester Oct. 3
Frankenfels	Le Grand	Calcut a Oct. 21
Caithness	Ridland	Calcutta Oct. 22

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3rd

Alberto Treves Quista Calcutta

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:

S.S. Wartenfels	Williams	Hull
S.S. Perla	Exley	Liverpool
S.S. Kerrienmoor	Sisterson	Great n
S.S. Clan Maclean	Williamson	Chittagong

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Hindoo	for	Middlesborough
,, Vestra	for	Antwerp.
,, Kirin Maru	for	Kobe.

Tuesday, November 3rd.

S.S. Perla:—The steamer Perla 3440 tons Captain R. Exley will sail to-day for London via Suez with a general cargo.

S. S. Frankenfels:—The prize vessel Frankenfels, 3,669 tons, Captain Le Grande, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on the 23rd ultimo.

S. S. Wartenfels:—The steamer Wartenfels 2,834 tons, Captain A. Williams, will sail to-day for Hull via Suez, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Maclean:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 2,952 tons, Captain A. Williamson, will sail to-day for Chittagong with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kerrienmoor, 2,109 tons, Captain T. Sisterson, will sail to-day for Garston with a general cargo.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The steamer Kirin Maru, 2,357 tons, Captain P. Nakamo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe which port she left on Sept. 20 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Japan:—The steamer Japan, 3,262 tons Captain Paulsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gottenburg which port she left or Sept. 22 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sutton Hall:—The steamer Sutton Hall, 2,870 cons, Captain T. Crawford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Manchester which port she left on Oct. 3, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caithness:—The steamer Caithness 3,503 tons, Captain T. Ridland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on Oct. 22 with coal.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia outward bound passed Perim on the 2nd and is due here about 8 a.m. on the 9th instant.

P. DOCK.

STEAMER	Capt.	AGENTS
Arabia	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
Colenso	Brenton	J. Finlay & Co
Jalunga	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Kerrienmoor	Sisterson	K. N. & Co.
Soyo Maru	Ogawa	

V. DOCK.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
Banca	King	P. & O. S. N. Co
Cinatalia	Rice	M. M. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. Finlay & Co
Dumra	Anderson	M. M. & Co
Orissa	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co
Orsoi	Chieng	Venice S. N. Co
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
Perla	Exley	W. & A. G. & Co
Rangoon Maru	Nomura	N. Y. K. & Co
Vinstra	Arnesen	
Wartenfels	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co

Harbour Wharf.

Irrawadi	Godwin	Bo. S. N. Co

* Probable date of departure.

M. W. D. D.

Colaba	J. W. Ross	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Satrunji	Mahomed	Bo. S. N. & Co.
Saraswati	Moola	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Appledore	Jones	K. N. & Co
Ares	Hawes	W. & A. G. & Co
Baron Balfour	Symonds	W. & A. G. & Co
Brugmans	Snowdon	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ady	
Chantala	Rice	M. M. & Co
Chilhues	Ridland	
Earl of Douglas	Ross	W. & A. G. & Co
Glenclunny	Taylor	
Hemedan	Mourad	M. M. & Co
Hindoo	Pearson	
Honeydun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hellas	Bug	F. F. Campbell & Co
Ionia	Carey	
Inverness	Venus	Andrew Yule & Co
Jodiah	Tormel	T. M. & Co
Japan	Paulsen	
Kirin Maru	Nasamo	N. Y. K.
Lansing Hall	Sutton	K. N. & Co
Mahmud	Poulsen	K. N. & Co
Meteor	Rasmussen	W. & A. G. & Co
Queen Maud	Howes	Ewart Latham & Co
Quilca	Gare	M. M. & Co
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Singru	Reid	Shaw Wallace
Sildra	Bryn	M. M. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	
Sutton Hall	Crawford	K. N. & Co
Shinchiku Maru	Sourchawa	N. Y. K.
Vinstra	Arnesen	Volkart Bros
Waddon	Peterson	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 370 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 341 bales cotton waste, 520 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj & Co.; 2,720 cwts. linseed cake, Breul & Co.; 3,060 cwts. linseed cake, the New Mofussil Co.; 330 bales cotton waste, Vinayak Sitaram.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 2,080 cwts. linseed cake, Breul & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Perla (s) 3 bales hemp, G. Veerjee & Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto (s) 2,000 cwts. castorseed, B. E. Lloyd & Co.; 14,014 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas & Co.

Colenso (s) 320 bales hemp, G. Veerjee & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca (s) 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

Shinchiku Maru (s) 1,450 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 4 cwts. rapeseed, M. B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bansa (s) 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 550 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca (s) 1,400 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 950 bales cotton twist, M. B Kaisha; 60 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhanjee & Co

Rangoon Maru (s) 900 cwts. onions, R. E Dadachanji & Co.

Oriental (s) 40 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 30 cwts. khismiss, H. Badroodin.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Hindoo from Hull, Agents—James Finlay & Co. 6,186 tons coal.

S. S. Caithness from Calcutta, Agents—W. & A. Graham & Co. 5,070 tons coal.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Rama Luxmon, (28), a Hindu hamal, was playing with a dog belonging to h friend when it bit him on the lips. He took no notice of it but on Saturday last he developed symptoms of hydrophobia and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday night.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHURCH GATE STREET THEFT.

THREE ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision, the case in which (1) Byramji Pirozsha, general clerk in the office of Mr. Rustomji Jehangir Morris, manager of Messrs. Khambatta and Company, was charged with house-breaking by night and theft as a servant and (2) Kaikhusro Ruttonji, a salesman, (3) Hiralal Dharamsey, a landlord, and (4) Goverdhandas Muljibhai, a broker and jeweller, were charged with house-breaking by night and theft. The last two accused were in the alternative charged with abetment. Inspector Fuller prosecuted. Mr K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the first accused; Mr. V. F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the second, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the third; and Messrs. B. T. Desai and B. B. Kampani, pleaders, defended the fourth accused.

His Worship convicted the first, second and fourth accused, and acquitted the third accused. He said there was no reasonable doubt that the offence of house-breaking was committed by the first accused and that he opened his master's room on the Friday night in question. As to the second accused the evidence showed that he accompanied the first accused upstairs and brought down the pieces of cloth. The third accused's case presented a certain amount of difficulty. The evidence showed that he belonged to a respectable family and, looking to the property that he owned it would appear that he would have no benefit in committing theft of goods valued at about only Rs. 200. It was a question whether he was a party to the crime, or had been made an innocent cat'spaw by the fourth accused. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, his Worship gave him the benefit of doubt and acquitted him. As to the fourth accused, his Worship held that there was no reasonable doubt as to his guilt. As to his knowledge of the precise details of the commission of the offence, there was no evidence. There was no doubt that he abetted the offence of theft but there was no evidence to show that he abetted the particular method of committing the offence adopted, namely house-breaking. His Worship convicted him of theft in a building.

Mr. Kanuga, addressing the Court on the question of sentence, said his client, the first accused, belonged to a respectable family and bore an excellent character. Mr. Byramshah Bulsara had also testified to his character. The accused was a very young man, and this was his first offence. He had remained in custody for ten days and this coupled with his conviction, should consitute a sufficiently deterrent fact in the future for a man in his position. Mr Kanuga submitted that the ends of justice would be met by a fine. No loss had been caused to the complainant, who had got back all his property, and who did not press the charge. The accused had, besides, facilitated the enquiries by the police.

Mr. Vicaji asked the Court to differentiate between the class of ordinary house-breakers and the class of his client, the second accused, a young man, who bore an excellent character and whose first offence this was.

Mr. Desai asked the Court to bind over his client, the fourth accused, who also bore an excellent character, and was a young man.

Inspector Fuller left the question of sentence to the discretion of the Court. He mentioned that during the police investigations, the first and second accused had assisted the police.

His Worship sentenced the first accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or in default of the fine, to three months' simple imprisonment; the second accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, or in default of the fine, to two months' simple imprisonment, and the fourth accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default of the fine, to two months' simple imprisonment.

GOLDSMITH'S BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Inspector Power charged a Hindu goldsmith named Bala Balu with breach of trust in respect of gold and silver.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused was entrusted with gold and silver worth about Rs. 50 to be made into ornaments by four different persons. He pledged them elsewhere and misappropriated the proceeds to his own use.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to an aggregate term of twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY BANKING CO. CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Shri Krishna Kothavle, lately manager of the Bombay Banking Company, now in liquidation, and his nephew, Malhar Ganesh Kothavle and Rupchand Sarupchand, proprietor of the Wai Motor Car Company, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 65,000, falsification of accounts, and abetment. Mr. G. K. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, and Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Vaidya, a director of the Bank.

A Mahomedan Inspector of Police from Wai deposed to certain documents being found in the possession of the second accused and in his house. These were "khokhas" or blank "hundies." There was a letter from the Bombay Banking Co. saying as to what the second accused had got to do with the "hundies" and "khokhas."

Mr. Bhuskar, cashier of the Bank, was further examined. He pointed out more false entries from the shroff's receipt-book and the shroff's cash balance-book.

Further hearing was adjourned.

STORY OF A GRAMOPHONE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Bhaijibhai Mahomedali, a Bori shop-keeper of Mutton Street, charged one Jivanlal Harilal Shah with the theft of a gramophone valued at about Rs 60. Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that on the 5th February, a Hindu came to his shop and purchased a gramophone. He paid Rs. 5 on the spot and suggested that the complainant should send the gramophone to his place where the balance would be paid. The complainant himself went with the man, who took him to the second floor of a house at Bhuleshwar. The accused was seated there, whom the man told he had purchased the gramophone. The accused said his grandfather was out and the money would be paid on his return. The man then disappeared, and the accused wanted the machine to be taken into his room. This the complainant refused to do, until the money had been paid. The accused thereupon pushed the complainant, and snatching the gramophone from his hands, took it into his room.

The defence was that the complainant had pledged the gramophone with the accused as it was alleged, he was hard up for money and that this was a got-up case, which was brought with a view to get back the machine without paying for it.

His Worship, convicting the accused, said the details given by the complainant pointed to an inference that the case was a true one. Considering, however, that the accused appeared to be respectable and that this was his first offence, his Worship ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months. The gramophone was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

The Maharaja of Rewah will pay a private visit to Delhi about the 10th November.

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I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nocta has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficancy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkat, Kathiawar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Insolvency Court, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 5.

In Aid of the War Fund, performance of "Bhool Bhoolaya" by the New Alfred Dramatic Company at the Victoria Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 6.

Bombay High Court opens after the Vacation, 11-30 a.m.
P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the English Mails of 17th Oct. due to arrive at 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Nov. 4.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending Nov. 7th.—Sergt. H. F. Lodge.
2. Riding School for all members daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. A Veterinary Class will be held to-day Wednesday evening at 5-30 p.m. at the Riding School.
4. To-morrow Thursday evening the 5th Instant, there will be an advanced equitation drill for Officers, N. C. Officers and members of the Corps at 5-30 p.m. at the Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with arms.
5. It is notified for information that the Inspector of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Wednesday morning the 11th Instant. Rendezvous Gymkhana Maidan att 7 a.m. punctually.
   Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with arms.
   Every member must attend unless he obtains special leave. Recruits who have not been passed out of the Riding School to parade dismounted.
6. Recruits.—There will be mounted drill for all recruits on Saturday afternoon at Santa Cruz. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3. p.m. Horses should be walked out on Friday afternoon and picketed at the standing Camp. Buckets food and stable kit to be taken out by syces. Members intending to spend Saturday night in Camp should notify the Mess President Lieut.-Baird by Friday evening.
7. Leave.—The undermentioned members are granted leave of absence from Bombay:—
   Corporal Ellis Reid from 4th to 6th November inclusive.
   Trooper E. D. Boyazis from 8th to 10th November inclusive.
8. Rifle Range.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be allotted to members of "C" Troop this week and . Members who are unable to attend will notify Sergeant Lodge C/o. Messrs. Killick Nixon and Coy. before Friday afternoon. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-7 p.m. Saturday afternoon and 7-5 a.m. on Sunday morning.

(Sd.) R. A. SPENCE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Nov. 4.

932. Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending November 7th:—
   "B" Company, Thursday at 7 a.m. Signallling Class at 7-30 a.m. at the Bandstand, Wednesday and Friday.
   Recruits and Reserves—Thursday at 7 a.m. Saturday, Inspection by Inspector of Volunteers in India. Fall in at Headquarters at 4-45 p.m. Dress,—Review Order with Helmets.
   Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform must be worn at Company Drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
   "C" Company, Wednesday and Friday, at 6-15 p.m.
   "D" Company, Thursday, at 6 p.m.
   "E" Company, Wednesday, 4th November, Company parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. prompt. Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order with helmets.
   Signallers.—Until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade daily at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m. prompt. Dress.—Mufti.
   "F" Company, Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.
   "G" Company, Thursday, at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Dress.—Uniform, Shirts instead of tunics.
   Recruits.—Wednesday, at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana, and Thursday, at 6 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti.
   Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the above mentioned days.
   Saturday, the 7th November.—The Battalion will be inspected by the Inspector of Volunteers. Every N. C. Officer and man must attend unless he obtains special leave of absence from his Company Commander beforehand.
   Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
   I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
   II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.
933. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
   Thursday, 5th instant—"L" Company Recruits.
   Friday, 6th instant,—"H" Company Recruits.
   Saturday, 8th instant,—"L" Company Recruits.
   Sunday, 8th instant,—"F" Company Class Firing.
   Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N-C Officer for range duty with their Recruits.
939. Leave.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned:—
   No. 7429 Corpl. Artificer T. C. Ormiston Chant, "E" Coy. (Motor Cyclist) from 1st November 1914 to 30th April 1915.
   No. 7814 Corpl. W. J. Tibbats, "E" Coy. (Motor Cyclist) from 3rd to 13th November 1914.
   No. 7822 Motor Cyclist C. Sanderson, "E" Coy. (Motor Cyclist) from 4th November 1914 to 3rd May 1915.
940. The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps.
   No. 4841 Sergt. J. V. Hildreth and No. 5484 Corpl. J. Cornfield, "E" Coy.
941. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "E" (Cyclist) Company:—
   No. 4550 Corpl. F. Warder to be Sergt. viec J. V. Hildreth resigned.
   No. 5412 Cy. W. George, to be Corporal, vice J. Cornfield resigned.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawos V.D. Commanding

Nov. 3.

393 Dress.—Reference Regimental Order No. 395 dated 2nd November 1914, for paras 13 & 14 read pages 13 & 14. Revised Corps Rules.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March ..... "Florentiner" ..... Fucik.
Overture ..... "Flotte Bursche" ..... Suppe.
Valse ..... "Oh! Oh! Delphine" ..... Caryl.
Selection ..... "Carmen" ..... Bizet.
Gipsy Serenade ..... "El Saludo" ..... Ancliffe.
Potpourri ... "Melodious Memories"... Finck.
Two Step ..... "Puppchen" ..... Gilbert.
Rule Britannia.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott CIE. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play this evening the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Victoria Gardens commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March ..... Edina ..... Hume.
Overture ... The Caleph of Bagdad ... Boieldieu.
Valse Lente ..... Amoreuse ..... Berger.
Selection ... The Laughing Husband ... Eysler.
Gavotte ..... Wedding Bells ..... Rimmer.
Selection... Yeomen of the Guard ... Sullivan.
Serenade Espagnole ..... Moraima .... Espinosa.
Suite ..... Thre Light Pieces ..... Fletcher.
Rule Britannia.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. F. F. Major and the Officers the Band of the 95 Russells' Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Esplanade bandstand this evening under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Band Master, from 6 to 8 p.m.

March ..... Stars and Stripes Forever ... Sousa.
Overture ..... Poet and Peasant ..... Suppe.
Waltz ..... Nights of Gladness ..... Ancliffe.
Selection ..... Arcadian ..... Monckton
Duet ... I would that my Love ... Mondelssohn.
Two Step ..... Glad Eye ..... Bucalossi.
Selection ... Harry Lauder's Songs ..... Sume.
Serenade ..... Lea Paloma ..... Hartmann.
God save the King Emperor.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st August 1914	Rs.	71,647
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year, ...	Rs.	7,587
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st August 1914	Rs.	5,32,143
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	Rs.	574

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st August 1914	Rs.	24,395
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	Rs.	17,570
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st August 1914	Rs.	1,82,373
Increase on corresponding period of previous year, ...	Rs.	82

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st August 1914	Rs.	7,784
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year, 1914	Rs.	82
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st August 1914	Rs.	55,478
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year, ...	Rs.	926

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 17th October 1914 ...	Rs.	10,000
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year, ...	Rs.	4,142
Total earnings from 1st October to 17th October 1914	Rs.	24,000
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	Rs.	9,000

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Mansukh Laka, (25), a Purdeshi, while attempting to cross the railway lines at Wari Bunder, was knocked by a passing train and run over on Monday evening. Both his legs were cut off, and he succumbed to his injuries.

PORT OFFICER'S NOTIFICATION.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received the following telegraphic communication from the Metereological Department, Simla, at 11-40 a.m. on Tuesday:—

The depression has passed near Karwar and may develop into a storm. Hoist cautionary signal.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.

Gangadhar Narayan (35), a Hindu, attempted to alight from a Girgaum tramcar near Zaoba's oart while it was in motion and he slipped and fell. He sustained injuries to his head and became unconscious. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Rustam Naoroji Modi, a Parsi, was proceeding on a bicycle from Girgaum Road on Monday evening, when a runaway horse dashed into him near the junction of Sandhurst and Girgaum Roads. He escaped without injury, but his machine was completely smashed. The horse belonged to Messrs. Scott and Company and had run away from Chowpatti, where it was being exercised. It was subsequently secured by a police sepoy.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, no cases of either plague or small-pox were reported in Bombay City. One attack of cholera was however, registered in the same period. The total mortality from all causes on Monday was 56, as compared with 79 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 62 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the Municipal ratcatchers on Monday was 1,620, out of which 4 were plague infected. B and C Wards sent in two each of these.

HINDU GIRL'S DEATH.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, held an inquest touching the death of Kamalibai, (15), a Hindu girl.

The evidence shower that while cooking the food for her mistress on a Primus stove on the 27th ultimo, the deceased's saree caught fire, and she was extensively burnt. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where blood poisoning set in, and she died on Monday night.

The jury returned a verdict of death from blood poisoning following burns accidentally received.

BOMBAY SENSATION.

SUICIDE OF P. AND O. SUPERINTENDENT.

WORRIED BY WAR DIFFICULTIES.

We regret to announce the death, under tragic circuumstances, of Mr. Alexander Ronald Burney, acting Superintendent in Bombay of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company Limited, Mr. Burney, who was only 40 years of age, went to office yesterday afternoon, and after tiffin, unperceived by any one, went out to the balcony, and some little time later his body was found on the road below, the inference being that he had jumped down. His skull was fractured and death was intantaneous. The police were informed and Dr. Arthur Powell, who was sent for, found life to be extinct.

An inquest was subsequently held by the Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey.

Mr. Duncan John MacGillivray, an assistant in the office, deposed that the deceased came to office about 2 p.m., from the Mazagon dockyard. The deceased had tiffin with the witness, and at that time he appeared as usual, but was rather worried about the business difficulties the war had caused. At about 2-35, witness left the deceased to go out, and shortly after he returned to office Mr. Barnes, another assistant, came to his, room and reported that a man was lying on the road apparently seriously injured. Witness went down to the road with Mr. Barnes, and found that the man in question was Mr. Burney. He at once went to call Dr. Powell, while a telephone message was sent to the police. From the position of the deceased, witness thought that he had fallen from the balcony on the first floor. He was a single man and had no worries outside his business worries.

Dr. Arthur Powell, the Police Surgeon, said he had known the deceased for over ten years. He was called by the last witness, Mr. McGillivray, to see Mr. Burney. He found him lying in the street dead. This was at 3-30 p.m. The skull was extensively fractured. Death was probably instantaneous and was due to the fracture, which was such as would be caused by the deceased falling on his head from a height. He knew that the deceased had been greatly worried and depressed over his business for the last month. He had little doubt that this suddenly unhinged his mind. He had spoken to the deceased about this depression.

Mr. Bertrand Durell Barnes, assistant in the P. & O. Office, said that he saw the deceased yesterday morning at the docks for a minute or two. The deceased seemed quite normal then. In the afternoon, witness was going back to office when he saw a man lying in the road, who had evidently met with a serious accident. He went upstairs and told Mr. MacGillivray, and they both went downstairs and indentified the deceased. He did not suspect foul play. There was a balustrade to the balcony, from which he thought the deceased must have fallen.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

The funeral of the late Mr. Burney will take place this morning.

When Mr. Froom, the P. & O. Agent in Bombay, had to go Home on sick leave early this year Mr. Burney became acting Superintendent in Bombay. He had lived in this city for many years, and was very popular socially. In 1911, he acted as Agent to the P. & O. Company in Calcutta, but returned to Bombay when Mr. Jenkins, the permanent incumbent, came back to India from leave.

S. S. RAPPENFELS.

PROCEEDINGS IN PRIZE COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

At the High Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice presiding over the Prize Court, the Advocate-General applied in the matter of the s.s. Rappenfels, a German ship, belonging to the Hansa line which is now in the port of Calcutta containing a cargo, which was within the juridiction of that court. The Advocate-General asked at this stage to institute proceedings by way of monitions against goods, wares, merchandise and stores on board the ship in question so that the Crown might institute proceedings with regard to it and determine the ownership of the cargo. The ship left Calcutta on a voyage to Hamburg on the 2nd August before the war with Germany was declared. In the course of her voyage she was captured by H. M. S. Espiegle on the high seas, eight miles south of Colombo and taken there. The Prize Court there condemned the ship only and not the cargo, the cargo being released for the purpose of being brought to Calcutta. His Lordship directed monitions to be issued in respect of goods on the ship subject to the ship's papers being put in and also issued a warrant for arrest.

BRITISH RIGHT TO SEARCH ALL AMERICAN VESSELS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

A special cable to the "Statesman" says that the United States has acceded to Britain the right to search all American vessels at sea.

POONA CAMP EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

LADY WILLINGDON'S VISIT.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, paid a visit to the Camp Education Society's Schools, Poona, at 12-30 noon on Monday, accompanied by Mr. L. J. Mountford, Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Poona. Her Excellency was received by the members of the Managing Committee consisting of Messrs. Pestonji Bomanji and Byramji Padamji, Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Rajanna Lingoo and R. G. Mhaske the Secretaries.

Her Excellency visited almost all the classes while they were doing their regular work and was quite pleased with the work. Her Excellency was then led to the Reception Hall, where her Excellency was garlanded, while the boys sang the National Anthem.

Mr. Pestonji Bomanji the Vice President, on behalf of the Managing Board proposed a hearty vote of thanks to her Excellency for her kind visit, at the sacrifice of personal conveniency and precious time. He said that the Society has been engaged in the laudable task of imparting education to the children of the backward classes of the cantonment, though the means at the disposal of the Society were rather slender and meagre. Still, he was proud to state that the attendance was highly satisfactory.

Mr. Pestonji, before concluding, alluded to the wounds received by her Excellency's son while serving on the battlefield and hoped for his speedy recovery.

Her Excellency left the premises amidst the acclamations of the boys.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON'S VISIT TO AMBERNATH.

Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon paid a visit to Ambarnath on the 27th October, on their way down from Matheran to Bombay. They arrived by a special train in the afternoon and were met at the Railway Station by the Collector of Thana and other District officials. The party proceeded in tongas to inspect the famous Hindu temple, situated at a distance of about 1 mile from the Railway station. The temple is dedicated to the God Shiva and is situated in a very picturesque spot by the side of a river and flanked by well wooded hills. It is very rich in detailed ornamental work, both on the outside walls as well as inside, and their Excellencies expressed their pleasure and interest in all that they saw. A photograph of the party was taken at the temple, and before leaving the Railway Station their Excellencies were garlanded by Mr. Phadke, Honorary Magistrate, and President, Kalyan Municipality, and by Mr. Don, a leading Mahomedan resident.

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 1st instant, you quote the judgment of the Duke of Wellington that the Germans of all military ranks are "murderous villains." As they are now aiming at world-power it is well that their unirormly consistent historic character should be truly known. The following passage is from a writer who was greatly influenced by their literature, Sir Walter Scott. He is referring (in his "Tales-of-a-Grandfather") to the Duke of Cumberland who, after the battle of Culloden, killed the male peasantry; though he left no record of the murder or mutilation of women and children.

"This Prince bore deservedly the character of a blunt, upright, sensible man, friendly and good-humoured in the ordinary intercourse of life. He had learned war in the rough school of Germany, where the severest infliction upon the inhabitants was never withheld, if it was supposed necessary, either to obtain an advantage or to preserve one already gained. We have mentioned the merciless execution which was done upon the fugitives and on the wounded who remained on the field of battle. . . . . But the excesses which followed must, we fear, be imputed to the callous disposition of the commander-in-chief himself, under whose eye, and by whose command, a fearful train of ravages and executions took place."

It is some slight satisfaction to reflect that the one commander whose name is a foul stain on British history was a man of German race and training.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Oct. 1914.

HISTORICUS.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHIC CODES.

A Press Communique issued by the Government of India says:—

Information has been received from the Secretary of State that, with effect from the 1st November 1914, the use of the following commercial codes, viz., A. B. C. 5th edition, Scott's 10th edition, Western Union, and Lieber's, will be permitted in overseas telegrams between India and the United Kingdom. The concession is subject to the following restrictions:—

(1) Every such message must state the name of the authorized code employed. This will be included in Service instructions and will not be charged for as a word; but the message will be charged a registration fee of 8 annas.

(2) Neither private supplements nor the numerical equivalents of the phrases in published codes are ordinarily admissible, but banks which are at present permitted to use one private code group to indicate the amount of a remittance will be allowed to include such word or group in a message which otherwise is in an authorized commercial code.

Coded messages for the United Kingdom will be decoded in London or Liverpool, and will be subject to censorship at those places.

The arrangement now announced does not supersede the system whereby banks are permitted to use one code group in remittance messages.

The use of authorized commercial codes will shortly be permitted under necessary restrictions for inland messages also.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

SIND BRANCH.

The Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Sind Branch of the Indian Imperial Relief Fund wrties to say that the sixth instalment of subscriptions Rupees Rs. 25,000-0-0 towards the above fund from 21st to 29th October 1914 in the Province of Sind, including Karachi City, has been remitted to Sir James Begbie, Kt., Honorary Treasurer, Bombay. The total amount remitted to Bombay within the last seven weeks is Rs. 2,25,000-0-0.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

At the request of Mrs. Manglagauri Chunilal H. Setalvad, Mr. Mulji Asharam Oza, proprietor of the Morvi Theatrical Company, is giving a benefit performance of his latest production the "Budha Dev" in aid of the war fund under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies tomorrow night. It is stated that almost all the tickets have been disposed of among leading Hindu merchants.

STILL ANOTHER GIFT.

MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR'S MUNIFICENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 3.

In addition to his previous lavish contributions the Maharaja of Gwalior has offered as a Christmas gift for the use of British sailors and soldiers, a unit of motor ambulance comprising of forty-one cars with accessories, lorries and motor cycles.

ENEMY SHIPS DETAINED AT ALEXANDRIA.

A Government of India Press Communique says:—

It is understood that the following enemy vessels have been detained at Alexandria pending the orders of the local Prize Court:—

The Sudmark, Paros, Haidar Pascha, Annie Rickmers, Lauterfels, and Werdenfels for Hamburg, Emil and Andros for Alexandria, Istria for Port Said, Achaia and Pindos for Syria, Gutenfels and Rabenfels for Bombay, Concadoro for Port Sudan, Dorfflinger, Annaberg and Goslar for Bremen, Heligoland for Marseilles, Koerber and Marquis Bacquehem for Trieste, Rostock for Antwerp, and Barenfels and Lutzow for Ceylon.

It has already been announced by Reuter that British shippers and consignors of goods on board have formed a Committee in connection with the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce with a view to taking measures to obviate unnecessary loss especially in the case of cargoes for India. The Committee has conferred with the India Office, the Admiralty and the War Office, and it is already suggested that the Barenfels and Gutenfels should be removed from the jurisdiction of the Prize Court at Alexandria by Admiralty requisition and taken to India where the cargoes will be released.

With reference to vessels on their homeward voyage, the cargoes of which were consigned by firms in India, the following arrangements have been made. The British Chamber of Commerce at Alexandria has agreed to protect Indian interests in these vessels and cargoes and will employ a lawyer to put in claims at the Prize Court. In order to meet the expenditure involved an initial deposit of £5 is required of every consignor who wishes to take advantage of the offer of the Alexandria Chamber, together with a guarantee that further expenditure involved if any will be met by the consignor in accordance with the proportion which the value of his consignment bears to that of the remaining consignors represented. Applications with full particulars and supported by all necessary documents, together with the initial deposit of £5 and the necessary guarantee to meet further expenses, should be forwarded direct to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who will send them, with instructions, to the British Chamber of Commerce at Alexandria.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Germany is unmistakably annoyed over British audacity in employing Indian subjects for military operations on the Empire's behalf. The "Frankfurter Zeitung," commenting on the landing of the Indian contingent at Marseilles, says:—

"Germany and Austria have now to defend the soil of Europe against the barbaric hordes of Africa and Asia. The Powers of the Triple Entente are taking refuge like ancient Rome behind legions of savages. If any further proof were needed that our enemies, through their own deficiencies, are in decay and that their national strength has been lamed, their appeal to the arms of Turcos, Gurkhas, and Japanese would supply it."

The German organ in Switzerland, "Neue Zuricher Zeitung" calls the Indians troops "semi-barbarians," and shrieks that they have been "turned loose on the first nation of Europe," adding:—

England's action in calling yellow, brown, and black hordes to its colours against the white race has made this war a war not only for German but for European interests, and one which involves the question of the prestige of the entire white race. England has opened the door of Europe to the Yellow Peril."

Another German professor, Herr Dr. Max Rothmann of Berlin, divests himself of the following erudite theory:—

"We do not need to fear England's Indian auxiliary troops, even if they are brave soldiers. They cannot prevent the inexorable fate which is running its course on the battlefields of France."

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Mud-Throwing at Indian Troops.

"The Punjabee."—If newspapers in England are publishing correspondence bearing testimony to the excellence of the Indian troops, there are newspapers in India which have been publishing correspondence of a very different kind. Here, for instance, is a letter which the "Civil and Military Gazette" published in its issue of the 29th October—not in the correspondence, but in the editorial columns:—

It is interesting to reach the standpoint of the often inarticulate Indian peasant. The turbulent Jats of the central Punjab have their own reasons for wanting to go and fight the Germans. "We are all fond of a scrap, but here we have no one to kill except our brothers, and for killing them we get punished. If we go to Europe we shall get plenty of opportunities of fighting strangers and for killing them we shall be thanked."

The implication is that if the "inarticulate Indian peasant" is ready to fight for his King and for the Empire, it is not always because of his loyalty and devotion, but in some cases at least because he is fond of killing his fellow-men, but has no one to kill in India except his brothers, and for killing them he gets punished. A more foolish assertion it would be difficult to think of, and in the present case it is as mischievous as it is foolish. The fact cannot, indeed, be gainsaid that there are one or two Anglo-Indian journals which have never been able to like the idea of sending Indians to fight in Europe. The strong and determined attitude of Government, both in India and in England, has made it impossible for them to speak out their minds, but they have been doing all that they possibly can to minimise the offers of active help by Indians and even the quality and character of Indian troops already sent—by the usual artifices of suggestion, insinuation and innuendo.

Self-Styled Protector of Islam.

"New India."—The description of the Kaiser as the protector of Islam is one of those mischievous myths which, though palpably unreal, die very hard. If the Kaiser had been even a friend of Islam, he would not have permitted Italy to take Tripoli, Austria to annex Bosnia and Hezogovina, or have consented to the formation of the Albanian principality under a Christian Prince. He would not have himself attempted to increase his influence, *i.e.*, to form something of a protectorate in Asia Minor by the establishment of the Baghdad Railway. The whole policy of Germany had been to strengthen her power in Asiatic Turkey and control, if possible, both the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal. She has for years, been jealous of the influence of England at both of these strategic points, and she knew how with Turkey subordinate to her, or, at least, by her side, she could work much mischief against England; but unfortunately for her, events took such an unhappy turn, that everywhere the keynote of her policy was laid bare in all its nakedness, and if the Turks have a good memory and can view events in an impartial light. Her recent misfortunes can be directly traced to the policy of the Kaiser.

Turkey's Fatal Plunge.

"The Indu Prakash."—Our Moslem fellow-countrymen will, we are perfectly confident, clearly perceive that Great Britain has been adopting, under the greatest provocations, an attitude of saintly patience towards Turkey and that if Great Britain now finds herself no longer able to continue that attitude, no sane person would blame her. If Turkey is determined to finally take the fatal plunge, the whole Islamic world in this country would sincerely pity her lot, but would whole-heartedly stand by the British Government who must, in self-defence, adopt the necessary measures. That eventuality none would more sincerely deplore than England herself.

"OUT, L.B.W.!"

The following story from the front, according to the "Daily News," is furnished by a Private in the Royal Irish Fusiliers:—

An officer of the Cheshires, who is a bit of a cricketer, got uncomfortable after being cramped so long in the trenches.

He raised his leg in shifting his position, and a bit of a shell hit him in the thigh.

As he fell back all he said was: "Out, by George, l.b.w., as the umpire would say. Better luck next inning."

A phrase like that should be remembered in any history of the war.

The same soldier tells a fine story of the Gloucesters. They were lying under fire. "A shell fell right in the middle of a party having some grub. It didn't explode, so one of the chaps just dropped his biscuit, got up, and threw the shell out of the trenches just as you might pick up a cricket ball that had come over your garden wall at home. Then he went on with his meal."

Bombardier Fred Morris, well known on the stage as "The Soldier Baritone," writing from hospital says: "I only want to get well again and back to the front. The night before I was hit it was raining cats and dogs, so I sang two or three of my songs to cheer the lads up. 'Annie Laurie' and not 'Tipperary' was the most popular. I'm commander's signaller on the battery staff, and was sending a message when a 'Jack Johnson'—the shell weighs 220 lbs.—bowled me over. It hit me on the head, thigh, and calf, but it didn't damage me as much as you'd think."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, November 4, 1914.

ENVER'S FOLLY.

Every telegram that comes from London, Petrograd or Constantinople, regarding the unfortunate implication of Turkey in the war, makes it increasingly clear that the efforts of the moderate party in Constantinople to avert this catastrophe were maintained until the last moment. They indicate further the reluctance of the Allies to take extreme measures and their persistent endeavours to leave the way open for the Turkish Government to disavow the hostile acts of its naval and military chauvinists, and give such satisfaction as Britain and Russia would be able to accept with a view to the resumption of normal relations. The almost anarchical state of affairs which exists in the Government at The Porte is indicated by the fact that, while the War Minister and his party of pro-Germans were setting the seal upon their sinister preparations of the past few weeks, his colleagues were disavowing knowledge of the hostile acts in the Black Sea and apologising for their occurrence. There even seems to have been some hope in Petrograd that at the twelfth hour matters might be righted, and certain demands were made of the Turkish Government, compliance with which might have averted war. But the control of Enver and the German missionaries over the military forces of the Sultan was evidently too firmly established, and the country has been forced to take the sword "in defiance," as "The Times" very rightly says "of the Sultan's wishes."

It is impossible in fact to accept any other conclusion than the one which we pointed out yesterday as the only feasible explanation of the calamity that has fallen upon the Turks,—namely, that Germany, through her agents, with Enver Pasha at their head has succeeded in producing a military revolution by which the reins of Government have been taken practically out of the hands of the Sultan and his Ministers to be controlled and directed from Berlin, purely to suit Prussian aims. For, we can hardly believe, that even Enver Pasha could define what benefit he expects to be derived for his countrymen out of the conflict into which he has led them. In any case, he is playing a gambler's stake. One must give him credit for sufficient discrimination to realise that he has chosen the moment when Germany's most optimistic friends must admit the dubious nature of her prospects. He can only hope that Tuurkey's participation may manufacture such a diversion as will weaken the pressure on Germany, in the western and eastern theatres of the war; and presumably, he and his party entertain some hope that Germany will emerge victorious from the struggle and present Turkey, as a reward for her assistance, with the territories she lost in her struggle with the Balkan States. But what a speculation! In the first place, Turkey must bring to a practical issue her schemes for the embarrassment of England by an attack on Egypt and of Russia by a campaign in the Caucasus. That she will be able to do this is to commence with doubtful in the highest degree. Secondly, for Turkey to reap the benefit of such diversions as she may create on Germany's behalf, it is necessary not only that Germany should not be beaten in the war, but that she should win a complete and signal triumph over England, France and Russia. Is Enver Pasha's knowledge of European history so superficial as to enable him to believe in the probability or possibility of such a termination to a struggle in which France has Great Britain and Russia for her allies? Does he believe that any one of the three will ever lay down the sword, taken up in self-defence, until they have once and for all laid low the aggressive might of the German Empire. And, thirdly, is it likely, that, if there were any prospect of Germany emerging victorious, or even only partially victorious, from the war, the Balkan neighbours of the Turkish Empire would wait to see themselves the victims of a Prusso-Turkish alliance, and not fall upon Turkey *en masse* in order to see her crushed and driven out of Europe before the day of Prusso-Turkish dominance could arrive? These are the insurmountable and unanswerable considerations which put beyond the possibility of conception, what hopes the Turkish war party can entertain of their country gaining by an alliance with Germany in this war. On the other hand, after the victory of the Allies, what fate will await the Sultan's dominions in Europe, and even in Asia? Turkey will have flouted and struck in the hour of their danger the two firmest friends she has in Europe,—the two nations that have stood stedfastly between her and Russian penetration, whose friendship was not a growth of yesterday, built up by a lavish expenditure of secret service money among avaricious officials, with the object of securing the economical domination of the country, but was based firm upon the rock of mutual interests and cemented by the blood shed on the battle-fields of the Crimea. What word will they be able to say for her, what can they be expected to say, when the time comes to re-adjust the map of Europe at the termination of the war?

There is but one hope for Turkey, and that is that when the people and the army realise, as we think ere long they must do, the rashness, the folly and the futility of this adventure they will overthrow the military oligarchy that has dragged them into it. Let us not forget that it is not the Sultan, it is not his Government, nor is it the Turkish people who would have this war. We trust this will be clearly impressed upon the people of Great Britain and all Europe, and that when the time comes the long-suffering Turkish people, who were for so long the victims of an unscrupulous and avaricious oligarcy, and are now the victims of a band of adventurers masquerading as patriots, democrats and constitutionalists, will not have to bear the full burden of the follies and misdeeds for which they have no direct or indirect responsibility. It should be the self-imposed mission of the educated Mahomedan community in this country not only to impress upon their less enlightened co-religionists the true issues of the war with Turkey, the unprovoked nature of the attack on Britain and its real authors, but also to prepare the way, by insistently keeping before British public opinion the manner in which the participation of Turkey was engineered against the wishes of the Sultan, for a generous treatment of the Turkish people when the war is over.

THE COTTON FIRES.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Colaba Fire Committee, appointed by Government, to enquire into the cause of the remarkable outbreaks of fire on the Cotton Green at Colaba, during the early part of the year. The Government Resolution on the Report was published exclusively in these columns on Monday, and with its conclusions we are in general agreement. In appointing the Committee, Government merely desired an opinion as to the cause of this extraordinary series of fires, and what are the best preventive and protective methods to adopt to guard against such outbreaks. Put in this way the Commission was practically asked to declare whether it considered the fires were due to natural causes, or in other words to spontaneous combustion, or whether they were due to unnatural causes, namely, incendiarism. A variety of fantastic theories and suggestions put forward by some sections of the press, and public, such as, the wrath of God, the maledictions of an evicted sadhu, a sinister conjunction of planets, wireless telegraphy, and what not, were naturally summarily rejected by the Committee as fanciful and preposterous. And after sitting on twelve occasions, when the evidence of twenty-six witnesses was recorded, the Committee arrived at the conclusion that the cause of the fires was fraudulent incendiarism. Out of the twenty-five witnesses examined, excluding Mr. Turner, nine recorded their belief in spontaneous combustion or natural causes; thirteen were in favour of unnatural causes, including incendiarism: while three apparently got so hopelessly mixed up they were unable to give an opinion at all. Those who favoured incendiarism, therefore, enjoyed only a small numerical majority. The Committee, however, very wisely made a point of noting that the witnesses who favoured this view were for the most part men with long experience of the cotton trade and the business of insuring cotton, and whose standing precluded the possibility of their submitting a hastily or ill-formed opinion. A glance at the personnel of the Committee will at once convince the average business mind that they have arrived at this conclusion for sound reasons and after mature consideration. Had the same body been deputed to hold an enquiry on a few of the fires as they occurred, waiving sentiment aside for the nonce as to not wishing to cast aspersions upon the Bombay cotton trade in general or upon any all of the various classes of persons engaged in it, something of a more convincing nature than a mere expression of opinion on such a broad issue as to whether the prime cause was natural or otherwise, would have resulted. The case as represented to the committee to decide upon by Government, was nothing more momentous than asking for a ruling on how many beans make five? For at the outset the Report very pertinently states.

assuming for the sake of argument that baled cotton is liable to spontaneous combustion, it is impossible to reconcile the series of disastrous fires at the Colaba Green with the almost complete absence of fires in mill-godowns among bales of cotton of the same classes and varieties, subjected to practically the same atmospheric conditions.

This was of course the crux of the whole business, and although nothing could exceed the fairness and impartiality with which the enquiry was conducted, as recorded in the interesting and lucid Report just issued, a great deal of valuable time was wasted in pandering to the fanciful crotchets of the "natural causes" theorists, when the motives for the dastardly crimes were so painfully transparent. In conducting the enquiries the police authorities did their best, and during the whole course of the outrages had an anxious and arduous time. There are, however, few police inspectors of the force capable of discriminating between pressed wool or cotton, and when the grade and quality of the destroyed cotton, coupled with the rate at which it was insured at, had such a strong bearing on the probable motive for burning it up, expert aid undoubtedly should have been requestioned to assist at the enquiries, if anything more than a bare statement of facts as supplied by the police was to be expected. The unmarketable residue of previous seasons, probably the accumulations of years, would undoubtedly be pressed cotton, but a police inspector could not be expected to appreciate the fact that its value was a hundred rupees per candy less than the season's fair average sample of the same class. And, if this worthless accumulation of past years was judiciously mixed up with new cotton, the policemen's task in detecting the little swindle would be greater still. In discussing what the Report is pleased to describe as "conscious incendiarism" or criminality as the cause of the outbreaks, the Committee do not mince matters at all and say,

here the Committee in the absence of the actual arrest of an incendiary or of definite suspicion against any individual or class of individuals, find themselves upon rather delicate ground. But they are emboldened to discuss the probabilities of criminality by the fact that several witnesses of standing and experience have expressed the belief that these cotton fires are caused fraudulently by persons, as yet unknown, who make or seek to acquire direct or indirect profit for themselves from the wholesale destruction of cotton stocks.

Having unburdened themselves so far, the Committee again become apologetic, and before proceeding to show in what way a person or body of persons might, if actuated by corrupt motives, find it profitable to set fire to the baled cotton at Colaba, they again reiterate that they do not wish to cast suspicion or aspersion upon any person or class of persons in particular. Everyone appreciates this, more especially the innocent ones in the trade. But it would appear, that this tender solicitude for the feelings of those in the cotton trade generally has been the direct cause of the perpetrators of the nefarious crimes remining undiscovered. Had there been less chivalry and sentiment displayed at the time the fires were taking place, and a few suspected ones arrested on circumstantial evidence and tried, something more satisfactory might have accrued than the bald self-evident fact the Report contains, that the fires are considered to be directly attributable to fraudulent incendiarism: a view which was taken in these columns from the first and adhered to throughout.

Notes of the Day

The Doings of the Indian Troops.

When the announcement of the arrival of the Indian troops in France was made we expressed the hope that arrangements would be made whereby we in India should be kept informed of their doings. We said then, and we repeat, that India has a right to know what her fighting sons are doing, and we expressed the fear that unless attention were drawn to the matter that information would not be forthcoming. That fear has, unfortunately, been realised. Officially we have been told nothing whatever about the doings of the Indian troops, for the stories published last week of the charges by the Bengal Lancers, the Sikhs and the Gurkhas, to say nothing of the story about the Gurkhas' exploit in destroying an ammunition store,—have all come from unofficial sources. We have not been told, even, which Indian regiments have been engaged, except indirectly, through the melancholy lists of killed and wounded, which show that amongst the troops taking part in the fighting have been the 59th Scinde Rifles, 129th Baluchis, 34th Sikh Pioneers, 47th Sikhs, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, 11th and 14th Lancers, 40th Pathans, 39th Central India Horse and 22nd Cavalry. Could not the Government of India arrange to obtain and publish some details of the work which the troops from this country are doing?

Bombay Regiments in Action.

The 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis and the 59th Scinde Rifles, both of which regiments have been in action in France or Belgium, and have each lost a captain killed, have both a close connection with the Bombay Presidency. The 129th Baluchis was raised at Karachi in 1846, and for many years was known as the 2nd Bombay Baluch Regiment, or the Bombay Native Infantry. In 1885, the regiment became the 29th Duke of Connaught's Own Regiment of Bombay Infantry, and the present title was received in 1903. The Duke of Connaught is Colonel-in-Chief, and the late Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir O. Mooro Creagh, is the Colonel. The regiment has seen a good deal of active service in the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan and Egypt. The Scinde Rifles were also raised in Karachi, in 1843, and were originally called the Scinde Camel Corps. Their motto is "Ready, aye Ready," and they are now seeing active service for the first time.

The Auditor-General.

We learn from Simla that Mr. R. A. Gamble, I.C.S., Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, has taken over his new appointment of Auditor-General. This completes the scheme of reform which Sir James Meston formulated, which, however, underwent some important changes before it was finally sactioned by the Secretary of State. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale started this scheme in the opening year of the new Council and it is now an accomplished fact. We do not know if the scheme will satisfy Mr. Gokhale's ideal. We doubt it! The Government of India will do well to publish all correspondence on the subject and take the public fully into its confidence as to the functions of the new Auditor-General. We should have preferred the appointment of an officer from England, who would have been without service interests or traditions. With a really active Auditor-General,—the appointment of a committee of public accounts should be only a question of time.

The War and the Rubber Industry.

Although, as a result of the war, many industries are languishing for want of markets, some at least are thriving and have received a fresh impetus. To quote only two; armament factories are hardly able to cope with the demand, and the rubber industry, it is feared, will not be able to meet the abnormal demand which has been created by the war. In the year 1913, the total production of rubber was 103,000 tons, of which 48,000 tons was plantation rubber, the balance coming from Brazil and the rest of the world. During 1914, the plantation rubber, it is expected will reach the total of 65,000 tons, and from Brazil and other countries about 40,000 tons, as there has been a falling off lately in these supplies. The use of motor cars and motor transport generally, necessitating rubber tyres, etc., has created a great demand for rubber manufactures. In fact rubber has become a prime necessity in this war. One of the features of the present struggle is the introduction on a large scale of motor transport for conveying everything, from soldiers to guns and food supplies. A large number of the cars used by private persons have also been commandeered by the War Office, and these will have to be replaced. Then the slaughtered horses will have to be replaced by this new method of transport. Taking all these causes into consideration there is every likelihood of rubber prices being higher this year than ever in the past.

GERMAN HEGEMONY IN EUROPE.

HOW IT WAS VIEWED IN THE EIGHTIES.

A PROPHETIC COMMENT.

The following article describing the power which Germany possessed over Europe in the years which followed the war of 1870 and the crushing of France, and the way in which she used it will be read with interest at this time. The article entitled "The Great Sentinel" is taken from "The Spectator" of the 29th October 1883. We see how the domination of the Continent of Europe was viewed in 1883, when Bismarck, who did not believe in a policy of expansion and did not desire world dominion, was supreme. We know what it would mean now if the Kaiser, with his ambitions for world power, were to succeed now.

The Emperor William attained in 1870 just the position which tempts potentates of dream of universal sway, and has withheld his hand, and pronounced definitely for peace in his own time. The world, therefore, though restless, suspicious and armed to the teeth is preserved from the grand calamity of European war. Such a war cannot be waged without Germany's permission. Prince Bismarck, as Mr. Tenniel (vide "Punch") with that rare instinct of genius which penetrates much deeper than ability, this week depicts him, instead of riding on the pale horse to scatter death, stand armed and burly as the Great Sentinel at the door of the Temple of Janus to see that no one uncloses it. But nevertheless we see no good in this adulation of Germany or in concealing that, while her leadership is indefinitely more moral and less oppressive than it might have been, it is far lower in character than it should be, and than, from the high German standard of thought it might have expected to become. In the first place it is not leadership at all, unless it be leadership of the kind which Austria once possessed in Germany. The King at best is but a King veto. Prince Bismarck, accepting him as we fairly may, as incarnate Germany, leads Europe nowhither, neither to peace, nor to freedom, nor to prosperity, nor even to an organised and regular control of the world in the world's interest. If he did, and did it successfully; if for instance, he issued and enforced a mouthpiece of Federated Europe, an International Code, under which the nations might rest, confident that sudden or piratical injustice could not be perpetrated, or would be punished, there could we admit, be no hymn so loud that it would exceed the deserving of Germany and its Chief. Prince Bismarck has neither done nor attempted to do anything of the kind. It is the very speciality of the greatness of Germany's that though no one is attacked, all remain suspicious, and that under the terror of what he or Germany may do, the bonds which had begun to unite Europe are melting easily away. There is no "Europe"; no irresistible tribunal to which all can appeal. Prince Bismarck has so treated France and Russia, so bid them keep apart, so scolded and menaced them, that even a temporary unity of Europe is impossible. There is no tribunal left to which a wronged nation,—say little Denmark,—can appeal; no Council which has at once the strength and the justice to make an award too final to be appealed against, too irresistible to be ignored. To appeal to Europe is to appeal to a Committee in which each judge wears revolvers, each is thinking how best to secure advantage by his vote, and each would be at the other's throat but that the great and gloomy Sentinel keeps fast the door. There is peace, but can Europe agree that it shall be peaceful peace, or release her young men from their sterile life of drill and barrack or settle any boundary past attack or assign any territory fallen in the course of events out of guardianship or order? Not only is the beneficial influence of Europe not increased by the hegemony of Germany, but it is positively decreased, and that for reasons almost openly cynical. Germany, under the Prince, is not using her gigantic power, a power which grows day by day, till one dreads to think what future wielders of the magic sword may do with it—in order to enforce law in the world, but only to ensure that the lawless shall not enter the sacred precincts of a single armoury, which also is her own. Germany has a right to rule her own life, and if she prefers the organisation of the barrack to the organisation of the free Commonwealth her preference is outside any but speculative criticism. It is only when Germany claims a *European* role that she is justly liable to European criticism, and must be told that while in her magnificent position she has, since 1870, conquered no one, and taxed no one, and injured no one, while she has shown neither fear nor greed, nor over-much vanity, she has cynically thrust aside the greatest duties her position has entailed and must expect from the critics who welcomed her deliverance from bondage no warmer praise than this,—that she has misused a limitless strength far less than any predecessor; she has guarded her house well, and stayed within it; but she has freed no people, prevented no outrage, established no law under the shelter of which free men may live in peace. All those things she may do, but they are not done, and we reserve applause until the noble work has been performed.

GERMAN EVACUATION OF LILLE.

LARGE GERMAN FORCE SURRENDERS.

STRUGGLE RECEDING FROM COASTLINE.

GERMAN METHODS OF NAVAL WARFARE.

The "Times" announces that the Germans have evacuated Lille and that the Allies now occupy it.

Reuter's correspondent in North-east France confirms this announcement on the authority of information received by the Belgian Headquarters but adds that the "position is still dubious."

It is reported that a German force, numbering thousands, was intercepted by the Belgian destruction of a railway bridge and surrendered bodily.

In spite of throwing all their available strength in the conflict to reach Calais, the Germans have spent their force on Allies' lines like waves against a rocky coast. The most sanguinary and desperate battle of the whole war, for days past has been receding slowly from the coast line and the enemy's effort is now directed between Ypres and the Lys. The Germans regard the capture of Ypres to be of capital importance.

The Germans having mined the North Sea indiscriminately the Admiralty has declared the whole of the sea to be military area.

The Admiralty adds that mine-laying under a neutral flag and reconnaissance by trawlers, hospital ships and neutral vessels are ordinary features of German naval warfare.

It is reported that wholesale surrenders of Maritz's followers are expected.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FATE OF LILLE.

THOUSANDS OF GERMANS SURRENDER.

INTERCEPTED BY DESTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The "Times" says that the Germans have evacuated Lille and believes that the Allies now occupy it.

It is reported that a German force numbering thousands was intercepted by the Belgian destruction of a railway bridge and surrendered bodily.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Reuter's correspondent in north-east France says that according to information received by the Belgian Headquarters Lille is now in the hands of the Allies, although apparently no one is allowed to enter the town. The position is still dubious.

YPRES—THE GERMAN OBJECTIVE.

LEFT BANK OF THE YSER EVACUATED

HAVRE, Nov. 3.

An official Belgian communiqué says that the Germans have largely evacuated the left bank of the Yser. Flooding of the country proceeds.

The German prisoners complain of the difficulty of fighting in marshy land and admit that their losses from artillery, especially from naval guns, have been extremely heavy.

The First, Third, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Army Corps, mostly composed of Reserve and Landwehr, and the Second Bavarian Corps, besides two divisions, are concentrated on the line Gheluvelt-Hollebeek-Dulemo, their objective being Ypres, the capture of which a German proclamation, dated October 29th., declares to be of capital importance.

The Kaiser is expected to arrive in Flanders shortly. This confirms the opinion that the enemy's principal effort is now directed between Ypres and the Lys.

The Allies, on Sunday and Monday, broke the enemy's efforts.

GERMAN ATTACKS LESS VIOLENT.

OFFENSIVE ON THE AISNE A COMPLETE FAILURE.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

A communique issued at eleven last night says:—"Between the North Sea and the Oise the German attacks to-day have been less violent than yesterday. We progressed in Belgium south of Dixmude and south of Gheluvele and have held all our positions.

"The violent German offensive in the region of the Aisne between Braye-en-Lannais and Vailly has completely failed."

MOST DESPERATE BATTLE.

RECEDING SLOWLY FROM COAST LINE.

ALLIES HOLDING GROUND.

PARIS, Nov. 2, 6-25 p.m.

A communique issued here says:—The German offensive is still violent in Belgium and the north of France. We are everywhere holding our ground.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

All correspondents agree that the battle which has been raging for the past month has been the most sanguinary and desperate of the whole war. The enemy have thrown all their available strength, including raw recruits, aged reservists and seasoned soldiers from the Aisne and the eastern frontier, into the conflict, and have yet spent their force on our lines like waves against a rocky coast. They are now retiring, and the battle for days past has been receding slowly from the coast line.

DETAILS OF FIGHTING.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

A communiqué says: The enemy continued the offensive yesterday with equal violence in Belgium and the north of France, particularly between Dixmude and Lys; but despite counter-attacks we made slight progress all along the line, except at the village of Messines, part of which was captured.

The Germans attempted a great effort against the suburbs of Arras which failed as did attacks on Lihons and Quesnoy. We made slight progress in the region of Aisne, in the direction of Tracy-le-Val to the north of the forest of D'Aigle, as well as at certain points on the right bank of the Aisne between the forest of D'Aigle and Soissons.

Above Vailly an attack against our troops holding the right bank also failed. The same result attended night attacks on the heights of Chemin-des-Dames.

Renewed activity of the enemy's heavy artillery was noticeable at Rheims and between Argonne and the Meuse and the heights of the Meuse. It had no appreciable effect.

The enemy made an offensive reconnaissance at Momeny which was repulsed.

We made progress in the Vosges and besides recapturing the heights dominating Col-de-Saint Marne, we occupied positions in the Bandesapt district from which the enemy had bombarded Saint Die.

THE BRUSSELS INDEMNITY.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.

A Berlin telegram says that after long negotiations the Brussels indemnity has been fixed at 1,800,000 sterling instead of eight millions.

LATEST CABLES.

(Received after 2-30 a.m.)

BRILLIANT FEAT BY BRITISH.

HOW TROOPS WERE TRANSFERRED FROM THE AISNE TO BELGIUM.

HEAVY SLAUGHTER OF GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Press Bureau gives an account by the eye-witness at Headquarters who describes the brilliant feat of transferring a large body of the British from the Aisne to the battle proceeding on the north coast.

He finds a parallel in the feat of the Japanese at Mukden when they flung masses of troops from the centre to the extreme left wing.

The British achievement, however, was more remarkable as the numbers and distance were greater.

The transference was effected by marching, railways and motor-cars. The movement was made at night-time, the enemy suspecting nothing, although the lines were sometimes only a hundred yards apart.

The Frenchmen successfully replaced the British. The Germans merely thought that they were ordinary reliefs going into the firing-line, while the supply trains were moving in the valley below.

The British from the Aisne went to meet the new army which it is known Germany is raising. Also the fall of Antwerp released the besieging troops. The first, composed almost entirely of cavalry, approached the north coast. Then more infantry and guns went to the next new formation and heavy artillery.

Thus the enemy attacked along the whole line of the operations, putting a new complexion on the hostilities.

The battle raging is the scene of heaviest fighting yet engaged and has resulted in immense looses to the Germans.

The British are daily taking prisoners and have captured twice as many Germans as the Germans have captured British.

British and French guns combined most effectively. We lost considerably from heavy howitzers. The most notable day of the battle was on the 23rd south of the Lys. We silenced hostile batteries and severely repulsed the infantry, while northward we advanced and drove the enemy from trenches. Our artillery did great execution among the retreating Germans. The enemy returned and made five desperate assaults. The Germans advanced in mass, singing "Die Wacht am Rhein." They were easily repulsed. It was a slaughter. At point blank range it was a holocaust.

GALLANTRY OF LONDON SCOTTISH.

"EARN UNDYING FAME."

TERRIFIC IMPACT WITH GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Correspondents from Northern France say that the London Scottish have earned undying fame, but at a terrible cost.

For weeks the regiment endured the tedium of fatigue duty in various parts of France. Then their scattered detachments were collected and sent to meet a strong German force trying to force the British lines at Ypres.

The Scottish were ordered to occupy a ridge crowning beet fields. They advanced in open, exposed to murderous shrapnel fire from artillery two miles distant, without cover; but they pushed forward to the enemy's trenches.

The Germans in overwhelming numbers rushed out with fixed bayonets. The Scottish also fixed their bayonets and did not wait for an attack. They charged the advancing enemy.

The impact was terrific. The Scottish were overborne by numbers and recoiled. They reformed however, and charged repeatedly. Then the Germans turned and ran.

Two farmhouses were filled with the Scottish wounded carried on stretchers. The Germans shelled them and the wounded were removed, but only at great risk.

GERMANS' INCREDIBLE LOSSES.

PRISONERS SURRENDER OUT OF SHEER PHYSICAL MISERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

From all sources come indications of the incredible losses the Germans have sustained in the endeavour to reach Calais.

One example, according to information which has reached the French Ministry of War, is that the Germans left 2,000 dead while crossing the Yser, while the French had only 115 killed. This is apparently the usual proportion. It is estimated that the German losses in the past few days amount to over fifty thousand.

The French papers emphasise that when combatants let themselves be captured in such numbers it means that they are either exhausted or are victims of moral depression.

Reuter's correspondent says that the prisoners seem to have practically all surrendered out of sheer physical misery, having been without rest and without food. Their powers of endurance were worn out. In one day over a thousand surrendered.

TURKEY'S REPLY UNSATISFACTORY.

A BELATED APOLOGY.

DEPARTURE OF AMBASSADORS.

BRITISH CRUISER SHELLS AKABA.

Reuter understands that the Grand Vizier apologised for the events in the Black Sea, but the reply to the Allies' Note was considered unsatisfactory in Petrograd.

The Allies' Ambassadors have left Constantinople.

Gross fabrications have been published, through the medium of German and Austrian communiqués, asserting that the Russian fleet began hostilities against the Turkish squadron.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.

Turkey's reply is unsatisfactory.

The Russian Embassy has left.

LONDON, Nov. 2, 7-35 p.m.

Reuter understands that the Grand Vizier has apologised for the recent events in the Black Sea.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2, 4-40 p.m.

A Berlin despatch says that the British and French Ambassadors left Constantinople yesterday.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31, 1-5 p.m.

Up to yesterday evening there had been no declaration of war between Russia and Turkey, nor had the Turkish Ambassador in Petrograd received his passports.

FORT OF AKABA SHELLED.

TURKISH TROOPS EVACUATE THE TOWN.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Admiralty announces that on arrival at Akaba H. M. light cruiser Minerva found the place occupied by soldiers, one of whom was apparently German, and also armed natives.

The Minerva shelled the fort and troops. The town was then evacuated and the landing party from the cruiser proceeded to destroy the fort, barracks, post office and stores.

There were no British casualties, though there was some loss to the enemy.

Akabah is a haven at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, the north-eastern horn of the Red Sea.

MISLEADING AUSTRO-GERMAN STATEMENTS.

DELIBERATE INVENTIONS TO MISLEAD CONSTANTINOPLE.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 2, 5-50 p.m.

An official statement says:—

German and Austrian communiques which have been published asserting that the Russian fleet began hostilities against the Turkish squadron are gross inventions intended to mislead the public in Constantinople.

In a similar way, Germany justified the declaration of war against Russia by alleging that Russian soldiers had invaded German territory, whereas not a single Russian crossed the frontier before war was declared.

Our fleet committed no hostile act before Turkey opened hostilities. It is evident that if the Russian fleet had taken the initiative, the bombardment of our ports could not have occurred.

TURKS' RECKLESSNESS.

NO SYMPATHY IN NORTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

France has issued an official statement regarding the Turkish crisis similar to Britain's.

The French statement says that news from North Africa indicates that the Mussulmans there understand the Porte's error and will show no sympathy with the Turks' recklessness.

BRITISH WAR LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Government will shortly issue a war loan of two hundred million sterling, redeemable in ten years, at four per cent.

MOSLEM LOYALTY.

ASSURANCES FROM LEADING MAHOMEDANS.

NOT A RELIGIOUS WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 3.

At a fully representative meeting of Mussalmans including several tribal chiefs and headmen held in "Anjuman Islamia" hall at Quetta on Sunday the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—(1) That the Mussalmans of Baluchistan view with disfavour Turkey's being decoyed by Germany into a breach of neutrality which they regard as detrimental to Turkey's interest. (2) That the Mussalmans of Baluchistan take the opportunity to re-affirm their unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Government and to assure them that they can place full reliance on the innate fidelity of the Mussalmans. (3) That these resolutions be published in the Press.

OPINIONS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The situation created by the declaration of war between Great Britain and Turkey was the subject of speculation all over the town. The opinion of leading Mahomedans in Bengal is unanimous. They deplore the action of the Sultan who, they say, was forced to yield to the wishes of the Young Turks headed by Enver Pasha, the War Minister of Turkey, and his evil adviser the German Commander-in-Chief.

The Hon. Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Huq, Secretary of the Bengal Moslem League, interviewed by a press representative, said that before consulting his colleagues he could not say anything definitely, but he was in a position to say that efforts would be made by the leading Mahomedans of the province to educate the illiterate masses with a view that there might be no trouble; they were going to convene an informal meeting of the leading members of the League and will consider the steps to be taken to see that the illiterate Mahomedans may not get out of their hands. He was, however, certain that there would be no disturbance so far as Bengal was concerned and he hoped that was also true all over the Indian Empire. In conclusion Mr. Huq expressed the hope that nothing would appear in its press of a nature calculated to irritate Mahomedan feeling.

A leading Mahomedan barrister discussing the situation observed that instead of expressing loyalty by holding meetings, the Mahomedan leaders would do well if they turned their attention to disillusioning the minds of the illiterate Mahomedans. False rumours circulated by unscrupulous men must not be allowed to get abroad and they should issue pamphlets explaining the real position. They should also see that the minds of the masses were not contaminated by the teachings of the anarchists who, he thought, would now try to induce the illiterate and excitable section of the Mahomedans to adopt their cult. He, however, did not see any reason for apprehension. True, the Sultan was a Mahomedan but he was not their religious head nor was the present war a religious one. He had a great confidence in the British officials and was glad that H. E. the Viceroy had taken the earliest opportunity of declaring that the British will spare the sacred places of the Mahomedans and will not allow those places to be taken or bombarded. The Indian Mahomedans are convinced that Great Britain has always been a great friend of the Moslems and they are convinced that nothing sacriligious will be done by the British to wound the feelings of the Mahomedans.

ASSURANCE BY MADRAS PRESIDENCY MOSLEM LEAGUE.

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Mr. Yakub Hasan, Honorary Secretary, Madras Presidency Muslim League, has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—Please assure his Excellency that deep rooted Mus'im loyalty remains unaffected despite the distress caused by the strained relations between Great Britain and Turkey.

PROPOSED MASS MEETING AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

A mass meeting is being called for Wednesday by the influential members of the Mahomedan community to express their unflinching loyalty to the King-Emperor.

NATURALISATION BY TURKISH SUBJECTS.

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

Several applications for naturalisation by Turkish subjects in Rangoon were presented before the District Magistrate yesterday.

LAHORE LEADERS' VIEWS.

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

The "Bulletin," a newly started local daily publishes the views of some local Muslim leaders on the war with Turkey:—

Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan is of opinion that the Indian Mahomedans never in past acknowledged any western Caliphate and that it is England and England alone which has saved the Turkish Empire in past.

The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shafi, barrister-at-law, says Turkey's action shows absolute disregard of the position and interests of the Indian Mahomedans and regards her action as absolutely suicidal.

GERMAN NAVAL WARFARE.

INDISCRIMINATE MINE-LAYING.

TRADE ROUTES UNSAFE.

ADMIRALTY'S WARNING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 3

The Admiralty announces that in consequence of the indiscriminate laying of German mines in the trade routes under neutral flags, the whole of the North Sea must be considered military area. All shipping will henceforth pass a line drawn from the Hebrides through the Faroes to Iceland at its own peril unless it follows Admiralty instructions.

LATER

The Admiralty announcement regarding the North Sea declared that mine-laying under a neutral flag and reconnaissance by trawlers, hospital ships and neutral vessels are ordinary features of German naval warfare.

The Admiralty indicates the route to be followed by trading ships and says that any deviation therefrom, even for a few miles will be followed by fatal consequences.

LATER

The Admiralty announcement says that the Germans have scattered mines in the main trade route from America to Liverpool, via the north of Ireland.

Peaceful merchant ships have already been blown up.

The White Star liner Olympic escaped disaster by pure good luck.

PRINCE LOUIS'S WORK FOR THE NAVY.

SIR JOHN JELLICOE'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, Nov. 3

The Press Bureau states that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has telegraphed to Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, saying that the whole Fleet feels the deepest possible regret at his Highness' resignation

The telegram says "We look to you with the greatest loyalty, respect and gratitude for your work for the Navy."

MORE KARLSRUHE VICTIMS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A message to Lloyds from Para says that a German steamer has landed the passengers and crews of the steamers Vandyck, Hurstdale and Glanton which were captured by the Karlsruhe.

The steamer Crefeld arrived at La Palmas about ten days ago with the crews of the following thirteen steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe:—Highland-Hope, Cervantes, Maplebranch, Strathroy, Lynrowan, Cornish-City, Rio-Iguassa, Nicoto, Maria-de-Larringa, Farn, Indrani, Pruth and Condor. The vessels, which totalled sixty thousand tons, were mostly sunk in the Atlantic. The three steamers mentioned in the telegram now raise the Karlsruhe total to sixteen vessels

COMMANDER OF THE EMDEN.

A POPULAR MEMBER OF SHANGHAI CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

According to information privately received by a correspondent from friends in China the name of the commander of the Emden is Captain Von Muller. It appears he was a popular member of the Shanghai Club and his mother and his wife are both English.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

LILLE.—The Capital of the dep. of Nord. Strongly fortified it stands 15 miles from the Franco-Belgian frontier.

NIEUPORT.—Ten miles S. W. of Ostend.

YPRES.—In West Flanders, 18 miles N. W. of Lille.

DIXMUNDE.—15 miles south of Ostend.

RHEIMS.—In the dep. of Marne, 98 miles E. N. E. of Paris.

ARRAS.—About 23 miles N. W. of Cambrai,.

LIHONS.—In the dep. of Somme, 12 miles W. S. W. of Peronne.

QUESNOY.—In the dep. of Nord, 20 miles, E. by N. of Cambrai.

SOISSONS.—On the river Aisne, 18 miles S. W. of Laon.

VAILLY.—A town of France in the dep of Aisne, 9 miles N. of Soissons.

ST. DIE.—A town in the Vosges, 25 N. W. of Colnar.

THE LYS.—This river runs through the deps. of Pas-de-Calais and Nord, France, and joins the Scheldt and Ghent in Belgium.

THE YSER.—This river enters the North Sea near Nieuport in West Flanders.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCIAL ASPECT.

BRITAIN'S MASTERY OF THE SEA.

GERMANY'S GREAT GAMBLE.

Financially, our correspondent writes, London city is deadly dull, and so far as the London Stock Exchange is concerned, there is less business doing than during the earlier days after the House was closed.

Week by week the Bank of England gains in strength. The reserve for the first week of August had fallen to under ten millions, while it was over forty and three-quarter millions when the mail left.

Financiers and speculators, says our correspondent, are betting. on India this coming year, where they anticipate good fortune in contrast to the country's misfortunes twelve months ago, and the general opinion at Home regarding India's future prospects is exceedingly optimistic.

Our correspondent goes on to say that at the time war was declared Germany supplied us with more than double what we sent them, not due to either superior energy or skill, but to large Government subsidies in the shape of protection bounties. The methods of the wily German business man are also touched upon, particularly with regard to how the Teuton intends to pay the large sums owing on business account, by investments in the German war loan, the British creditors receiving the scrip in settlement.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

It is a deadly dull city to which those business men who are not serving their King and country under some form or other travel every day. So far as Stock Exchange business is concerned there is even less dealing than there was during some of the earlier days after the House was closed. Nor has the position been improved by the news of the heavy bombardment of Antwerp; though curiously enough investment dealing has been greater in the prior stocks of the Southern Home Railway Lines than in any other class of security. Through Messrs. Boulton Brothers, a comparatively young firm of financiers who have made great headway the last few years, the London and South Western Railway Company are making a new issue of five per cent. Preference Stock at 99½, and this is being taken up in advance. The stock is quoted at a quarter premium. There is much discussion as to why the issue price was not fixed at least at par. But the reason is obvious. In the first place money is hard to obtain for any but war purposes just now, while nearly all the business being transacted is not only purely investment, but largely trustee business. The law does not permit Trustees to buy stock above par and the advantages of a fractional turn below that price will strike the most ignorant.

Throgmorton Street is not given to sentiment and our alliance must not be held responsible for the attention that is paid to Japanese Government four and a half per cent. stock. This security is being bought on its intrinsic merits and there is every reason why it should. They stand at eighty-five and are redeemable in ten years' time. The four per cents are redeemable in forty years and at 65 yield 5½ per cent.; an investment well worth consideration.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STRENGTH.

Week by week I am able to point to the growing strength of the Bank of England. When I first told of the effect of the declaration of war in the City the stock of bullion had fallen to little more than twenty-seven and a half millions. Yesterday's weekly return showed bullion to the extent of over fifty-six and three-quarters million. The reserve for the first week of August had fallen to under ten millions while it is now over forty and three-quarters millions. I am afraid the ratio of reserve to liabilities is disappointing when compared with progress in other items. On the eve of war it stood at forty per cent., on the outbreak of the war it was fourteen and a half per cent., while now it works out at twenty-four and a half per cent. Government and Market borrowing is accountable for the comparatively small recovery in the proportion.

I do not know whether my informant exaggerated matters, but I was surprised to hear to-day from a business man who is in constant communication with your country, that India took the exploits of the German cruiser Emden much more seriously than did business men at home. These buccaneering vessels of Germans are faster than most of our own ships on the same seas, but coaling difficulties must be getting greater every day and their stretch of life cannot be long. On the other hand the business world, including India has much to be grateful for. Most of us felt when war was declared that Britain would gain the mastery of the sea, but few realised that by her strategy she would paralyse German trade and secure the trade routes from the very commencement It must also be remembered that the convoying of troops and guarding of the trade routes has claimed the attention of most of our available ships that are not in the North Sea or Mediterranean. We might have been saved even the comparatively small losses we have suffered had Lord Charles Beresford's advice to build more light fast cruisers been taken; but as it is business men all over the Empire may congratulate themselves.

GERMANY'S TRADE COMPETITION.

Financiers and speculators over here are betting on India this coming year where they anticipate good fortune in contrast to your misfortune twelve months ago. Our advices regarding the monsoon are excellent, so that in consequence good crops and labour employment are looked for. This, I am giving, purely as the views held in London and merely as news of the feeling in England as naturally I am not desirous of announcing news on matters you know very much better than we do. But this I can that your men of business must not be unduly alarmed at the cessation of purchases by the great countries with which we are at war. The commercial world is now so wide and voracious that the loss of one market is usually found to be followed by the appearance of another. In the present case there is certainty that manufacturers' requirements that were demanded by Germany and Austria-Hungary will revive in those countries that are taking advantage of the situation to secure our enemies' lost industries to themselves. The one great industry that is not likely to migrate to other quarters is that of Messrs. Krupp. To that Germany is welcome, for what it will be worth after the war. I am in constant touch with people from the front and to what they tell me I add my own moral and economic reasons for believing the war will not be a long one, despite what experts tell us.

I have referred in former letters to the keenness with which we have felt German competition in the iron and steel trades. It is only fourteen years ago that we sold Germany five times as much iron, steel and machinery as we bought from her. At the time war was declared the position was so far reversed that Germany supplied us with more than double what we sent to them. Now much as our Teutonic friends, or enemies as I should call them, may boast of their industry this great advance in their exports was not due to either superior energy or skill. It was due to protection and bounties. A heavy tax was placed on our steel while very substantially assisted them to dump their surplus on us. In a future letter I hope to go into details, but the fact suggests two opportunities that offer to England. Not only have we blocked and temporarily destroyed their export trade in steel and iron, but never again should they be allowed to take advantage of our generous trading methods to dump their surplus on our market. It is all important to remember that German steel is not to be compared to that of English manufacture.

GERMAN BUSINESS HUMOUR.

Really the methods of the wily German man of business have their humorous side! The only thing is that the Prussian has so little sense of humour that he is merely meant without enjoying the joke of his own slimness. I have recently referred to the great amount of money owed to this great country by German men of business. How the Teuton intends to repay these sums is revealed by statements made by Bradford men of business. Now it appears that Germany and Austria owe export merchants in Bradford and neighbourhood as much as £1,750,000. German firms have now announced their intention of investing the amounts owed to Bradford exporters in the German war loan and sending their British creditors the scrip. This has caused much consternation in Yorkshire and no little apprehension in other quarters. In the meanwhile the Bradford Chamber of Commerce has held meetings at which it has been decided to make strong protestations to the Government. It is well to register a protest; but that is about all that can be done. Provided the Allies win the war. Bradford creditors may be able to see their views enforced.

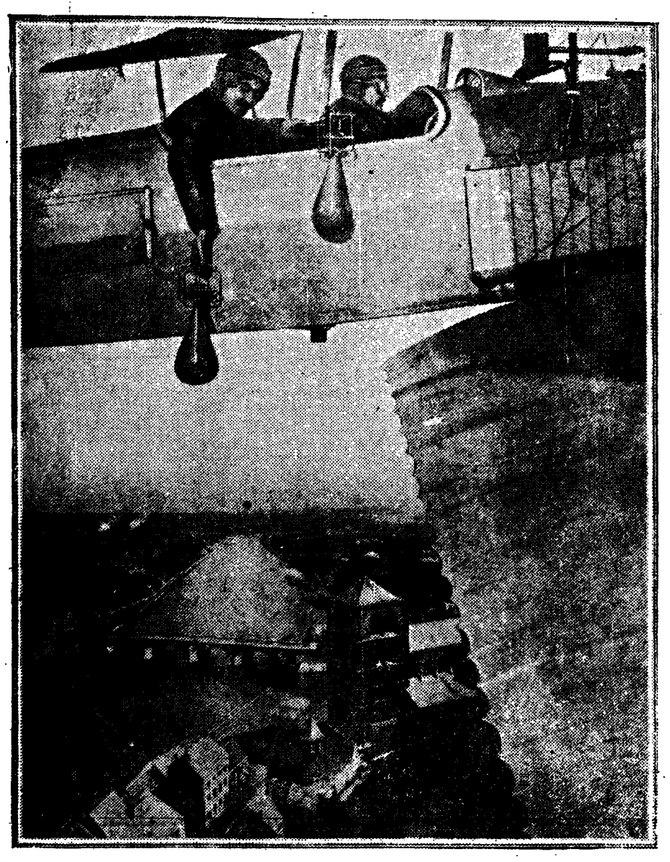
The more one learns about this war of Germany's seeking, the more one realises how confident that country was of a speedy and successful campaign and how she absolutely gambled on the fact. From the catering for her troops to every other department of the military side of the business this is borne out. And every day we find the same story regarding industrial finance. In this direction matters are already critical. At the beginning of the war the Government raised money in the spirit of a man who had a quick deal, or short journey to make, and would soon reap the benefit. Germany has her "moratorium" although she may call it by another name, and her Bourse can remain closed, But apart from the "People's savings" which seem to have cost the Government so few qualms of conscience, vast sums amounting to seventy-five millions were raised on paper that becomes due on November 5th. It must be remembered that the prosperity of Germany and luxury in which her people lived up to the time of the war was maintained largely by artificial means. The wealthy banker and the poor person are alike involved in this paper loan. The German people have long been accustomed to parental Government, but surely the wicked recklessness with which the Kaiser's Government are plunging them into ruin and wrecking the happiness of their neighbours will rouse rebellion even in these disciplined children.

I wonder what the London Stock Exchange will eventually do about the alien question! On some other Exchanges, notably in Glasgow, stringent measures are adopted. Apart from the usual precautions the Committee of the Exchange will not allow Germans or Austrians employed, or connected in any way with a firm of German or Austrian nationality, on the premises.

CANADIAN PACIFIC COMPANY.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Company at Montreal yesterday called the attention of the shareholders to the excellent financial condition of the Company and pointed out that it had fifty million dollars worth of securities yet to issue in connection with the completed railway lines and the rolling stock. There is no doubt that during the last half of the fiscal year the depression in trade and travelling was greater than had been anticipated, but as I have pointed out in previous letters the Canadian Pacific has considerable powers of economy and there is no railway properly in the world in a better physical condition than the Canadian Pacific at the present time. The decrease in the net working results has consequently been considerably less than was anticipated by outside calculators. The amount of the crops harvested was fifteen to twenty percent less than it had been a year ago, but the prices obtained will be higher and thus will stimulate west bound traffic. At the close of the war the Canadians look for considerable emigration. In the meanwhile it is rather difficult to discuss the actual effect of the war on traffic receipts during its progress. Undoubtedly when once peace is restored in Europe not only will there be a remarkable revival of business energy, but history has taught us that the spirit of travel always booms after such an event.

THE AEROPLANE BOMB-DROPPERS AT WORK.



Reproduced from "The Sphere."

How the bomb is held before being dropped on the desired spot.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2, 7-35 p.m.

The following casualties are announced:—

Killed:—Lieut. E. L. B. Anderson, Field Artillery; Captain Besly, Devons; Second Lieut. Carswell, Yorkshire Light Infantry; Captain T. Cream, Northamptons; Lieut. T. A. Foley, Norfolks; Lieut. A. Herdman, Shropshires; Lieut. C. Hosking, Flying Corps; Captain J. McEnery, Engineers; Major Masefield, Shropshires; Captain R. D. O'Connor, Medicals; Lieut. R. E. Porter, Medicals; Lieut. E. Quicke, Devons; Lieut. V. Rea, Irish Rifles; Captain T. J. Reynolds, Irish Rifles; Captain Sir F. Rose, Tenth Hussars; Captain W. F. Scott, 59th Scinde Rifles; Lieut. C. R. Turner, Tenth Hussars.

Died of wounds:—Captain P. Hampe-Vincent. 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The following list of officers wounded is issued to-day:—

Captain J. Bacchus, Leicesters; Captain P. H. Bailey, 34th Sikh Pioneers; Second-Lieut. T. Beves and Major J. Bosanquet, Border Regiment; Second-Lieut. H. R. Bower, South Staffords; Lieut. R. B. Browne, 34th Sikh Pioneers; Captain E. Chichester, East Kents; Captain S. Combe, 47th Sikhs; Captain H. R. A. Davies, Wilts; Lieut.-Col. J. L. Gordon, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs; Captain C. H. Green, South Staffords; Captain C. F. Hamilton, Scots Guards; Lieut Hay, Gordon Highlanders; Lieut. Holbech, Scots Guards; Lieut. G. Lowry, Irish Rifles; Major L. Philips, Rifle Corps; Second-Lieut. Towell, Field Artillery; Capt. A. Utterson, and Lt. J. T. Waller, Leicesters; Lieut. Watkins, Yorkshire Light Infantry; Major S. Welchman, South Stafford; Lieut. Williams Freeman, Shropshire Light Infantry; Second-Lieut. W. Wynne Finch, Scots Guards.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

Wounded.—Lieut. A. Adamson, North Staffordshires; Second Lieut. R. G. F. Anderson, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. W. S. Ford, East Surreys; Captain Henryson-Caird, Scottish Borderers; Capt. G. Keenlyside, West Kents; Second Lieut. Kerr, West Kents; Capt. K. D. Murray, 59th Scinde Rifles; Lieut. E. J. Penrose, Irish Fusilliers; Lieut. Pownall. West Kents; Capt. F. Rathborne, Dorsets; Colonel Richardson, 47th Sikhs; Lieut. E. H. Richardson, Wiltshires; Capt. P. S. Rowan, Wiltshires; Lieut. W. A. B. Walker, Bedfordshires; Capt. R. F. Wallace, Black Watch.

Missing.—Capt. A. Beeman, West Kents; Lieut. W. Coventry, Bedfords; Second Lieut. J. Litchfield, Bedfords; Lieut. W. R. Murray, Grenadier Guards.

Unofficially Reported wounded and Prisoners.—Second Lieut. G. Oliphant. West Ridings; Major P. Petavel, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Second Lieut. Potts, Army Service Corps.

Prisoners.—Capt. L. Buckle, Field Artillery; Capt. W. Crymble, Medicals; Lieutenant E. Davies, Medicals; Capt. S. Field Medicals; Lieut. C. G. Graves, Royal Scots; Lieut. C. Hargreaves, Engineers; Lieut. K. S. Henderson, West Yorks; Lieut. C. F. Maunsell, Warwicks; Capt. Scarisbrick, Royal Scots.

Previously announced died of Wounds now unofficially reported prisoner.—Major R. A. Gray, Irish Fusiliers.

Capt. P. C. Hampe Vincent, who is reported to have died of wounds, joined the army in 1903, and was promoted to Captain in the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis in May, 1910.

Capt. Scott of the 59th Scinde Rifles, entered the army in 1908, and became Captain in December, 1910.

MARITZ'S FOLLOWING BROKEN UP.

WHOLESALE SURRENDERS EXPECTED.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 3.

Maritz's following has been split into small bands wandering aimlessly near the German border.

Wholesale surrenders are expected.

RELIEF OF NON-COMBATANTS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Rockefeller Foundation is giving a million dollars for relief of non-combatants in countries involved in the war.

A commission will visit Europe to report on the conditions immediately.

The Foundation is sending four thousand tons of supplies for Belgium.

THE COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A meeting of cotton manufacturers on Tuesday next will consider resolutions relative to the reopening of the market.

COTTON CULTURE IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Nov. 3.

Owing to probability of inferiority of cotton crop for 1915 elsewhere, a decree limits cotton culture in Egypt for any one property to one-third of the area, instead of a quarter. It prohibits culture in Upper Egypt basins.

20 BOMBS ON PARIS.

4 KILLED; 14 INJURED.

An aeroplane raid over Paris resulting in the deaths of four people and injuries to fourteen others was made on Oct. 10 by two German Taube monoplanes.

According to a "Daily Mail" correspondent, they made a great circle over the city, coming from the north-east and passing over the northern quarters of the city. They passed down as far as Notre Dame Cathedral, and then, turning back, flew over the eastern end of Paris and away in the direction from which they came.

During this raid, which lasted a quarter of an hour, the two airmen, who followed each other at a few minutes' interval, dropped about twenty bombs. They killed three men and one woman, and wounded fourteen other people, nearly all women.

It was at a quarter to one that the first Taube was seen at a height estimated at about 5,000 feet over the district where stand the three great railway termini of Nord, Est and Saint-Lazare. It was at the first and last of these that the airman evidently aimed, and it was here that he did the most damage.

Had he come an hour later, when the streets were filled with Parisians enjoying the brilliant sunshine of the autumn afternoon, many more harmless civilians would have fallen victims to his brutal and useless bombardment.

GARE DU NORD'S ESCAPE.

The first bomb was evidently aimed at the Gare du Nord, and fell only 100 yards east of it at the junction of the Rue Lafayette with the Rue de l'Aqueduc. It dropped almost exactly in the middle of the roadway and burst with a terrific report. Every pane of glass within fifty yards was blown in by the concussion, and the shrapnel bullets which the bomb contained scattered on every side.

Two of them flew in through the door of a pastry-shop at the side of the street. One of the assistants, a man of forty-two, was sitting at a little marble cash-desk exactly opposite the door. A bullet passed through his heart, killing him instantly, and buried itself in a large plate-glass mirror behind him.

A boy of sixteen was standing by the man's side a foot away from him, and another bullet grazed the boy's shoulder and also buried itself in the mirror.

A clock let into the wall above the man's head had been stopped by the force of the explosion. Its fingers stand at seven minutes to one, the moment when the man, sitting there at his cash-desk this peaceful Sunday afternoon in the heart of Paris, had been killed by a German bullet.

Outside in the street another man, a railway employee, was killed immediately, and a third was picked up dying and taken to the Lariboisiere Hospital. About ten other people in the street were wounded, but as the hour of dejeuner was not yet over the street was comparatively empty.

BOMB ON NOTRE DAME.

Two more of the twenty bombs that fell were aimed with evident deliberation at Notre Dame Cathedral. One fell on the roof of the northern transept but did not explode, and the only trace of it is a white scar on the age-blackened stone. The other fell into the garden on the river side of the cathedral.

The noise of the bursting bombs passed almost unnoticed except in the immediate neighbourhood of the explosions by reason of the traffic noises of the city, but the streets were filled with people gazing upwards. They had seen the two aeroplanes and recognised them by their shape as those of the enemy.

CHASE BY FRENCH AIRMEN.

There was no great excitement, much less panic. Paris has at present a million and a half inhabitants and everyone instinctively feels that the chance of his being hit is so small as to be negligible.

The German airmen were quickly off again towards the north-east, but already from several of the air stations round the city French monoplanes could be seen starting in chase. One in particular crossed Paris from the direction of Issy-les-Moulineaux at a remarkable speed. The pursuers did not return till nearly five o'clock, when they passed back over Paris once more. Whether they succeeded in overtaking the raiders is not known.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at Delhi on Monday, and the Commander-in-Chief and other members of the Executive Council have assembled for the cold weather session. The Government of India offices have also opened.

The Maharaja of Jaipur attends the Hindu Conference at Jaipur.

Justice Parlett has been appointed Additional Judge, Rangoon, Chief Court, until the next vacation in September, 1915.

Mr. C. D. Dove Wilson, Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 4, is transferred to the North-Western Railway as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief.

Colonel E. W. Walton, Chief Engineer, N. W. Railway, is appointed Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 4, Lahore.

Sir Henry Hartnoll of the Punjab Chief Court, has applied for one month's leave on medical certificate.

AMBULANCE GATHERING AT NAVSARI.

The annual gathering for the distribution of certificates to the successful students in ambulance and allied subjects was held in the Luxmon Hall, Navsari, on Monday, Mr. Dorab J. Patri, L. C. E., the Subha of the District, being in the chair. According to the report of the State Medical Officer, Dr. Manker, in Navsari, 9 out of 17 students passed the Ambulance test in 1913-14. and 32 out of 43 in Nursing. The results were far more satisfactory than those of previous years.

LETTER FROM DR. ELIOT.

THE REAL OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The "New York Times" publishes another letter from Dr. Eliot, ex-President of Harvard University, which is entitled, "America and the Issues of the European War," and is by far the most comprehensive elucidation yet given of the fundamental reasons of American sympathy with the Allies. He says:—

It would be a serious mistake to suppose that Americans feel any hostility or jealousy towards Germany, or fail to recognize the immense obligations under which she has placed all the rest of the world, although they now feel that the German nation has been going wrong in theoretical and practical politics for more than a hundred years, and to-day is reaping the consequences of her own wrong thinking and wrong doing.

There are many important matters concerning which American sympathy is strongly with Germany. They are:—

(1) German unification, though not all the means taken to attain it, naturally appeals to Americans with their federated system.

(2) Americans have unqualified admiration for German economic development.

(3) Educated Americans are extraordinarily grateful to the German nation for their extraordinary achievements in letters, science, and education.

(4) All Americans who have had experience of Governmental educational administration have the greatest respect for German efficiency in those matters, save when efficiency suppresses individuality.

(5) Americans sympathize with the determination and self-sacrifice with which the German nation is backing up their ruler in this war.

REASONS FOR AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

How is it, then, that American opinion favours the Allies? The reason of course is to be found in the political and social history of the American people and its contemporary philosophy of government. The following German practices fail to conform to American standards.

(1) The committal of the nation to a grave step in foreign affairs by an arbitrary Executive.

(2) The power of the Executive to order a mobilization or to declare war in advance of a deliberate consultation with the representative assembly.

(3) The secrecy of European diplomacy.

(4) The reliance on military force as the foundation of true national greatness.

(5) The extension of national territory by force contrary to the wishes of the population concerned.

(6) The violation of treaties on the plea of military necessity, for upon the sanctity of contracts must depend the future of civilization. The violation of Belgium alone would have determined American opinion in favour of the Allies.

(7) The German conduct of the war, the promiscuous dropping of bombs, the burning of unfortified towns, the destruction of precious monuments, the exacting of ransom from cities under threat of death to hostages. &c.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN DEVELOPMENT.

All these antipathies, Dr. Eliot continues, grew from the nature of American development. German development has been quite different. The reliance of intelligent and patriotic Germans upon force is its natural result, but this reliance is unsound theoretically and practically. No amount of military preparedness of the nations can possibly keep the peace in Europe or give Germany or any other country security. Modern military science makes for terrible and costly wars, ending only when the resources of one side are absolutely obliterated. In this case, since the German dash on Paris has failed, Americans can see but one issue, whether the war be long or short—the defeat of Germany and Austria and the abandonment by both peoples of the doctrine of militarism. While they grieve over the terrible sacrifices entailed by the struggle, they thus have reason to hope that the sacrifices will not be fruitless, but that out of them will come great gains for the liberty of Europe.

THE DREAD OF RUSSIA.

The German people, it would seem, are still being kept in ignorance of the true causes and the true significance of the struggle. The American people sympathize with their blind patriotism, but cannot accept the theoretical excuses of their rulers and military caste.

Dread of the Muscovite does not seem a reasonable explanation of the present actions of Germany and Austria-Hungary, except so far as irrational panic can be said to be an explanation. Against possible, though not probable, Russian aggression a firm defensive alliance of all Western Europe would be much better protection than the single might of Germany. It were easy to imagine also two new buffer States—a reconstructed Holland and a Balkan Confederation. As to French "revenge," it is an inevitable and praiseworthy consequence of Germany's treatment of France in 1870-71. The great success of Germany in expanding her commerce during the past 30 years makes it hard for Americans to understand the hot indignation of Germans against the British because of whatever ineffective opposition Great Britain may have offered to that expansion. No amount of commercial selfishness on the part of insular England can justify Germany in attempting to seize supreme power in Europe and thence perhaps in the world.

The letter, the *New York Times* justly remarks, will be read with attention, and should correct certain erroneous impressions prevailing among Americans of German birth and descent. "In Dr. Eliot's letter they have the real American opinion, and from a source of high authority. If it is disappointing to them that is because we differ with them in matters of fundamental principle."

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HOLIDAY IN EUROPE.

HISTORY OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

To-day the paper says, is the 60th day of the War and still thanks to the Navy, life goes on in England very much as usual except that there is already a terrible amount of mourning worn by foreigners and Britons alike. Twice yesterday I came in contact with whole families of Belgians, the only male representative among one set of seven being a young lad of 15 or so; all wore deep mourning and had a pathetic sort of dumb, patient look and no doubt it was for the father they were grieving, poor souls! It is only what we *should* do of course, but it is fine the way help is being given to the great influx of Belgian refugees many of whom cannot speak French, only Flemish, which hearing spoken has a gutteral sort of Dutch sound, not pretty. In Greenwich Park on Sunday, a perfectly lovely day which we spent mostly out of doors till sunset about 6-30, there were many black-clad French and Belgian families enjoying the peace and safety and the beauty of it all, though owing to very small amount of rain this summer the autumn has been short and not very attractive. The leaves shrivel and fall immediately without showing for some time the lovely gold and brown tints of the season, and many trees are altogether bare as early as this even.

SOME NEW FASHIONS.

Yesterday I had a good look into all the big West End shops to see if there were anything special in the fashions to record. Both in the windows and among the crowd on the pavements one saw bizarre effects of a narrow trouser-like skirt with a long pleated tunic over it, accentuating the skimpiness of the extremities; but, the majority of the models were very sane looking; the severe plain skirt and Military looking cutaway coat was as much to be seen as anything both in the windows and out. The prevailing hat shape is still quite narrow in the brim which is often caught to the top-hat shaped crown with a stiff high bow or aigrettes or plumes, and simply trimmed round the crown with a twist of the ribbon or a piece of fur or rich embroidery in silk or beds, the moonlight effect in these last being much favoured. Some time ago I mentioned great pansies and single roses in black and white and yellow velvet; these are to be seen ad nauseum everywhere, stuck on every sort of hat suitable or otherwise and I am fairly sick of them pretty as they are. Many of the young women affect a sort of headgear which is more like a bathing cap than anything and I think is extremely inartistic as the face is framed from eyebrows to chin in a hard line of an almost negligible brim, and the trimming is a hard swathe of some, more often than not, fabric of a hard substance and tint; not a whisp of hair is to be seen, so there is nothing to soften the face whatever. Another thing, it is odd how when the face is deprived of all forehead it seems to accentuate its most unpleasing traits, for so many of the faces show undue size of mouth and jowl hardly noticeable when there is perhaps a decent forehead to balance it, but without that balance it is extremely unpleasing. There is no doubt that the average young women at least, is a slave to what she thinks is the last shriek of fashion and has not the vaguest idea of the artistic in dress, whereby the fashions are made to act as an artistic and suitable aid to her appearance instead of the appearance being absolutely spoiled by a slavish donning of the most unsuitable garb for her particular style. It is a pity that among the many subjects taught to the youth of the present day they don't add to them the art of dressing suitably; then we might perhaps see more often the delightful appearance French sisters show at all times because they have that sort of sense of always suiting the fashions to their own style and the occasion on which the dress is to be worn. There is more in this last than meets the eye, and I should be inclined to think that it is even more important than the dress suiting the person, for one so often sees a pretty costume spoilt by being so ridiculously unsuited to the occasion. In France never would you see such an instance of this as happened to catch my eye on Sunday for instance. A pleasing looking young mother with two little girls and a boy, all of them like herself much overdressed, so much that my friend said she wondered if they had got themselves up to attened the Queen's Garden Party; the mother was attired in an elaborate gown of the palest eau-du-nil satin with much transparencies of lace about it and a large hat with nodding white and pink plumes, all this, mark you, on a cool September day when every one else was more or less warmly clad in tailor-mades or long coats and furs. If that was her object all sublime as she succeeded in being the cynosure of all eyes and the subject of a good deal of uncomplimentary comment. The dress was pretty enough and suited her colouring, but it was absolutely unsuited to her walk of life and the occasion on which it was worn. One of the things which is so striking at this time is the amount of appeals for all sorts of charities and still more so, the way they are responded to. Many touching instances of parents giving large cheques in memory of a son lost at the front; or from a girl who has lost her lover or her young husband there too; it is so magnificent that their own trouble has only made them more pitiful towards those in like circumstance, and ready to help those who are sorrowing too with actual want.

A MEETING WITH GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

A few days ago I went to see a very dear old relative of mine, almost the only connecting link left to me between the past and my own generation. She looked such a sweet old-world personage in her soft, plain black gown with wide quaker-like linen cuffs and collar, and the most fascinating soft, mop cap of lace and net framing her bright intellectual face tied in a big soft, white bow under her chin. One left transported to a different atmosphere altogether, and yet in her outlook and interest in the present times she is far better informed and up to date than many a modern woman who prides herself on her knowledge of current events. We were discussing the war of course, for it is quite impossible to converse with anyone for long without getting on the subject in some form or another, and she recounted to me an extraordinarily interesting fact which had happened to her father and mother and her elder brother of ten as far back as 1837. Her father was a man of unusual intellectual attainments, and could put many letters after his name testifying to this fact, and though it was a most unusual proceeding in those days, he took his wife and boy for a trip on the Continent which included a whole day steamer journey on the Rhine, in what would now be considered, a very small and inconvenient paddle boat. There were besides themselves only a German gentleman and his wife, and as neither of them spoke English and my relatives did not speak German the two ladies conversed in French and the gentlemen in Latin! My uncle said amongst other things that the Rhine was the natural boundary between France and Germany and that there never should have been any other, to which the German would not agree for a moment and the argument became somewhat heated on the subject. In due time they arrived at Mainz, where to the astonishment and some confusion of my relatives a guard-of-honour turned out to receive their travelling companions who proved to be no less High and Mightynesses than the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia! he became eventually Wilhelm the first Emperor of Germany, so no wonder he would not agree that the Rhine should be the boundary line between the two countries. He was then in disgrace with his father and more or less living under supervision, as seems to be the sort of situation of all the German Crown Princes with their fathers in the succeeding generations. The whole episode made a very great impression on the young boy who never forgot it, and regarded it as one of the most interesting experiences of a very adventurous life.

HISTORY OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

"The Times" yesterday contained a most interesting account of the famous Coldstream Guards who have lately suffered at the front so severely, and still justify their proud motto "Second to none." I found the history of the regiment most interesting and made up my mind at once to pass it, well boiled down, on to you. For one thing like the "Laird o'Cockpen" it has a "lang pedigree" for it dates back from the year 1650 when two battalions of "The New Model Army" which had fought so gallantly at Naseby, of Weldon's and Herbert's brigades, five companies of infantry were formed into a new regiment under Colonel George Monck and though their first action as a new regiment was at Dunbar under Cromwell himself, the first time they fought out of their country was when they were sent to Flanders under the Duke of Monmouth and fought a successful action for the Prince of Orange *near Mons*. This is a singular coincidence, seeing that they have now been fighting near Mons again 264 years after *and* under another Monck. The regiment has hardly ever been without a Monck since the day of its inception, as well as scions other families; Monck from the West Country, Mackinnon from the North, etc., and to this day though the regiment is largely composed of West Countrymen, there are also a number of men from the border, from whence the men will enlist in no other regiment. Mention of just a few of the historical battles in which they have fought and in which they almost always suffered severely will be enough to convey what a glorious record the regiment has behind it, and why it is that the name of many families of officers and men alike, recur one generation after another, because each generation wishes to add if possible to the honours their forefathers have earned for themselves and their beloved regiment when they fought at Tangier, Namur, Gibraltar, Malplaquet, Dettingen, War of the American Independence, War of the French Revolution, Talavera, Waterloo, Inkerman and a host of others. No wonder the men of the regiment are renowned for their deeds of "dering do" for who would not be proud of belonging to it and desirous of adding his "little bit" to its wonderful reputation? Correspondents from India, complain much of the strict censorship, and America is feeling sore over the same thing, but if one half of what we hear is true of the way information is supplied to the enemy it is a wonder the censorship is not a good deal stricter. To-day, we hear on very good authority, that the loss of the three Cressy class cruisers was due to treachery on the part of some one in a very high place who is of German birth, but who has for long been a Briton by naturalisation and has reached high position in one of the Services. I do not suppose anything will ever be allowed to leak out, but that there is something in it all sorts of little things go to show. The spy system of the enemy is so widespread among people in every walk of life, that one hardly dare trust anyone of Alien birth no matter how apparently loyal and harmless he or she may be, and there seems not the smallest sense of honour in these people, who have enjoyed the friendship of the people of England, shared in its business and prosperity and even served in its Army and Navy, and yet have deliberately used all this for the harm and destruction of the Nation at whose hands they have received so much. Even uncivilised peoples have some sort of honour to those whose salt they have eaten, but not so the Apostles of "Kultur." We are, alas, "getting used to the War" in a sense; it would have been impossible to live a sane life if it continued to affect one as it did at first, but it is one of the characteristics of the Nation as a whole, that it bears sorrows and trials with a sort of self-contained patience, and so they are doing now, even the many who have near and dear ones some where in the fighting line and who when they hear that they are wounded are still ignorant of where they are. A friend of mine whose only son of 19 is at the front had not heard of or from him ever since he left some weeks ago, has just received the news from the War Office that he is "wounded" but nothing else. It seems they have four different ways of communicating this fact to relatives, who are thus able to guess at the severity of the hurt. "Slightly wounded," "Wounded," "Severely wounded," "Dangerously wounded," and this poor mother's news was "Wounded," so she comforts herself with the hope that he is not badly wounded.

I send the poem I mentioned last week entitled "The Day" by a Railway porter at Bath who is selling it for the benefit of the Prince of Wales' Fund; it is being largely purchased and is cheap enough at one halfpenny—its author should certainly rank high as a poet of unusual merit.

THE DAY.

BY HENRY CHAPPELL.

(The author of this magnificent poem is Mr. Henry Chappell, a railway porter at Bath. Mr. Chappell is known to his comrades as the "Bath Railway Poet."

You boasted the Day, and you toasted the Day,
And now the Day has come.
Blasphemer, braggart and coward all,
Little you reck of the numbing ball,
The blasting shell, or the "white arm's" fall,
As they speed poor human's home.

You spied for the Day, you lied for the Day,
Monster, who asked God's aid Divine,
Then strewed His seas with the ghastly mine;
Not all the waters of all the Rhine
Can wash thy foul hands clean.

You dreamed for the Day, you schemed for the Day;
Watch how the Day will go.
Slayer of age and youth and prime.
(Defenceless slain for never a crime)
Thou art steeped in blood as a hog in slime,
False friend and cowardly foe,

You have sown for the Day, you have grown for the Day;
Yours is the Harvest red.
Can you hear the groans and the awful cries?
Can you see the heap of slain that lies,
And sightless turned to the flame-split skies
The glassy eyes of the dead?

You have wronged for the Day, you have longed for the Day
That lit the awful flame.
'Tis nothing to you that hill and plain
Yield sheaves of dead men amid the grain;
That widows mourn for their loved ones slain,
And mothers curse thy name.

But after the Day there's a price to pay
For the sleepers under the sod,
And He you have mocked for many a day—
Listen, and hear what He has to say;
"Vengeance is mine, I will repay."
What can you say to God?

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Liqd. Ext. of Asoka.—The bark of Asoka was much used by the physician Chakradatta. All the essential qualities of the bark are retained in our preparation. It is highly efficacious in female diseases generally. It strengthens the system if taken regularly after confinement and acts as a prophylatic against all puerperal diseases. Price Re. 1 per 4 oz. phial.

Vibro-Asoka.—Is an elegant effective combination of Viburnum Prunifolium bark, Asoka bark with sedatives such as Bromides and Hyoscymus and aromatics and laxatives. It is an ideal combination of drugs useful in diseases peculiar to women. Price 1-4 per 4 oz. phial.

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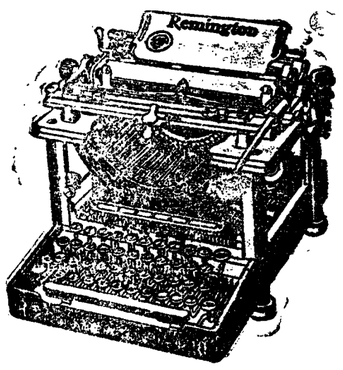

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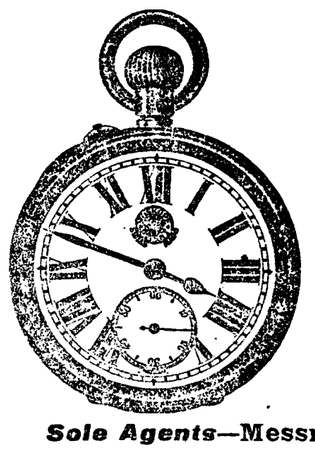

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